

MACHINERY

	<u>Woolen Cards</u>		<u>Worsted Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Installed	580	609	443,262	484,030	12,565	11,950
Operable	537 a/	557	400,431	430,020	12,230	11,667
Operating	398	414	56,311	48,884	4,128	4,211
Hours operated (thousands)	104	91	12,058	11,491	778	777

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

29. The seventh postwar shipment of abaca, 6,558 bales, was received and allocated in May.

Mill receipts of all hard and bast fibers showed a net increase of 4,112,000 pounds while ramie, hemp and maclan decreased.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>30 April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Process</u> <u>May</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Flax	3,423 a/	2,514	1,680	4,257
Ramie	150	48	87	111
Jute	246	5	37	214
Hemp	1,904 a/	447	699	1,652
Abaca	325	4,524	799	4,050
Sisal	8	3	6	5
Maclan	833 a/	870	1,075	628
Coir	13 a/	20	31	2
Palm	27 a/	350	348	29
Others b/	1,155 a/	365	472	1,048

a/ Revised.

b/ Includes bamboo, limetree and wisteria bark.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Rope and Cordage

30. There was a slight rise in May rope manufacture; output of cord, most of which was for fish net production, increased 33,000 pounds. Production of twine declined because of reduced stocks of coir fiber.

ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production		Mill Stocks	
	April	May	April	May
Rope	2,298 <u>a/</u>	2,313	2,699 <u>a/</u>	2,535
Cord	191	224	118	133
Twine	682	640	1,443 <u>a/</u>	1,203
Thread	197	210	631	610

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yarn Production and Stocks

31. Output of flax yarn rose 10 percent in May as receipts of raw materials continued to increase. Labor difficulties resulted in decreased output of ramie, hemp and jute yarn. The workers of the largest ramie and hemp spinner-weaver mill in Japan were on strike and additional labor losses were caused by the return of workers to agricultural areas.

YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production	Stocks	Production	Deliveries	Stocks
	April	30 April	May	May	31 May
Flax					
Pure	932	1,860	1,012	1,156	1,716
Mixtures	158	341	187	99	429
Ramie					
Pure	26	15	23	20	18
Mixtures	149	241	102	107	236
Hemp					
Pure	185	186	124	123	187
Mixtures	88	203	69	93	179
Jute	24	40	21	31	30
Others	117	13	136	128	21

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	Process	30 April	May	Process	31 May
	April			May	
Weavers					
Flax					
Pure	611	1,222 <u>a/</u>	556	664	1,114
Mixed	132	217 <u>a/</u>	91	154	154
Ramie					
Pure	4	36	1	8	29
Mixed	88	257 <u>a/</u>	70	69	258
Hemp					
Pure	84	44 <u>a/</u>	40	64	20
Mixed	15	22	36	14	44

	Put in	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	Process			Process	
	April	30 April	May	May	31 May
Weavers (continued)					
Jute	17	89	15	16	88
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Other manufacturers					
Flax, pure	0	2	0	0	2
Hemp, pure	0 a/	11	48	40	19
Ramie, pure	6	14	5	0	19
Maolan	1 a/	1	9	5	5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

32. May decreases in fabric output were the result of the reduced yarn production. Output of linen fabrics increased 34,000 square yards.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND WEAVERS' STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	Production	Stocks	Production	Deliveries	Stocks
	April	30 April	May	May	31 May
Linen					
Pure	840	2,923 a/	859	933	2,849
Mixtures	511	1,719 a/	526	524	1,721
Ramie					
Pure	18	77	3	5	75
Mixtures	190	357 a/	199	166	390
Hemp					
Pure	73	246	55	52	249
Mixtures	57	182 a/	55	133	104
Jute	13	37 a/	15	17	35
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Hose (thousands of pounds)	52	128	53	41	140

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	Spindles		Looms	
	30 April	31 May	30 April	31 May
Flax	54,499	60,530	2,437	2,690
Ramie	15,448	13,041	680	588
Jute	791	758	52	18
Hemp	8,961	8,883	121	132
Others	626	1,203	0	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

THROSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Raw Materials

33. The shortage of raw materials was acute in this industry in May; stocks at the end of the month were adequate to maintain production for approximately 10 days.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	30 April	May	Process May	31 May
Waste fiber	550	180	162	568
Cotton waste	2,621	698	2,319	1,000
Worn-out fiber	2,297	1,255	1,299	2,253
Others	<u>410</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>376</u>
Total	5,878	2,166	3,847	4,197

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

34. Output of throstle and reprocessed yarns decreased in May to 1,145,000 and 29,000 pounds respectively from 1,562,000 (revised) and 39,000 pounds produced in April.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Throstle-spun</u>		<u>Reprocessed</u>	
	30 April	31 May	30 April	31 May
Spinners	858 <u>a/</u>	1,089	66	87
Weavers	572 <u>a/</u>	609	68 <u>a/</u>	67
Other manufacturers	27	27	5	5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

35. There was a slight increase in fabric production in May, intended for the manufacture of rough blankets for domestic use.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>			
			<u>Weavers</u>		<u>Manufacturers</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Throstle	707 <u>a/</u>	750	1,503	1,762	173	153
Reprocessed	25	37	153	163	195 <u>a/</u>	141
Others	60	22	36	18	0	2

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Fabric Production

36. Production from the sixth import allocation of yarn was completed in May; inspections had been made and deliveries accomplished. The next allocation of yarn was not received in time to affect the May output of fabric.

KNIT FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>	Production <u>May</u>	Deliveries <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>
Cotton	509 a/	332 a/	151	243	240
Filament rayon	2	10	5	5	10
Spun rayon	24	40	29	37	32
Filament silk	8	17	7	11	13
Spun silk	2	10	1	7	4
Woolen	7	16	4	14	6
Others	4	4	1	1	4

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks <u>30 April</u>	Receipts <u>May</u>	Put in Process <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>
Pure cotton	488 a/	650	428	710
Mixed cotton	10 a/	6	9	7
Filament rayon	188 a/	20	48	160
Spun rayon	74	10	28	56
Raw silk	108	67	54	121
Spun silk	110 a/	15	27	98
Woolen	231 a/	65	123	173
Others	4	0	3	1

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garment Production and Stocks

37. May production of all knitted garments except workmen's gloves decreased. Previously allocated yarns were used in making the gloves. Inspections were made of all stocks, which were reduced by increased deliveries.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of dozens)

	Production <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>	Production <u>May</u>	Deliveries <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>
Underwear	240 a/	456 a/	177	428	205
Outerwear	14	28	13	16	25

	<u>Production</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>
Gloves	94 a/	311 a/	143	169	285
Hosiery	132	733 a/	127	227	633

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT FABRICS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS -
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>
Cotton	137 a/	257	307	87
Filament rayon	9	2	6	5
Spun rayon	25	32	35	22
Filament silk	7	14	7	14
Spun silk	6	6	9	3
Woolen	10	13	13	10
Others	1 a/	1	2	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Fabric				
Warp	307	321	161	140
Circular	14,178 a/	14,033	4,089 a/	3,431
Flat	12,481	12,021	3,164 a/	3,054
Glove, flat	17,996 a/	18,008	3,961 a/	4,024
Hosiery				
Circular	11,389 a/	10,710	2,865 a/	2,973
Full-fashioned	1,884	1,884	748	804
Sewing machines				
Foot	291	223	100	81
Power	15,511 a/	15,984	6,387 a/	6,340

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

38. May receipts of cloth by clothing and household goods producers increased 5,307,000 yards over April as the tightening of controls under a new ration system moved previously allocated materials to the manufacturers. Availability of cloth was further increased by a drive to utilize yarns allocated for domestic consumption which were being hoarded by weavers.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks	Receipts	Fut in	Stocks
	30 April a/	May	Process May	31 May
Cotton	3,469	2,831	2,309	3,991
Rayon filament	2,739	1,975	2,072	2,642
Spun rayon	1,880	3,054	2,844	2,090
Silk filament	2,437	2,456	2,012	2,881
Hard and bast	865	1,167	972	1,060
Woolen	1,233	1,200	1,216	1,217
Worsted	541	694	721	514
Reprocessed	176	19	56	139
Others	101	28	16	113

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production and Stocks

39. Increases in May output of all types of clothing articles, except for Japanese ready-made clothing, reflected efforts to get domestic allocations of materials into consuming channels. Production of Western-style clothing almost doubled the April figures and school uniforms increased 179,000.

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCING MILLS' STOCKS
(thousands)

	Produc- tion	Stocks	Produc- tion	Deliv- eries	Stocks
	April	30 April a/	May	May	31 May
Japanese ready-made clothing	943	777	335	731	381
Western-style ready-made clothing	857 a/	3,085	1,530	2,226	2,389
School uniforms	361 a/	1,450	540	917	1,073
Work clothing	707 a/	883	839	782	940
Official uniforms	5 a/	6	39	29	16
Underwear	381 a/	2,074	707	1,388	1,393
Tabi (pair)	2,135	1,451	2,149	2,607	993
Bedding (sets of 2)	91 a/	93	67	101	59
Others	387 a/	751	950	1,115	586

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

MACHINERY

	Electric Cutters		Sewing Machines			
	April	May	Foot		Power	
			April	May	April	May
Operable	5,162	5,197	46,353	45,763	120,527	119,926
Operating	3,317	3,318	31,258	32,353	75,557	76,255
Hours operated (thousands)	478	503	4,791	4,852	11,895	12,107

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

Fish Netting

40. In the fish net mills reporting in May there was a reduction in output of netting as spinners withheld yarn deliveries on the regular monthly allotments awaiting price increases.

FISH NETTING PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production April	Stocks 30 April	Production May	Deliveries May	Stocks 31 May
Cotton					
Net	1,654	1,584	1,156	1,354	1,386
Twine	241	705	169	140	734
Abaca	141	150	116	179	87
Hemp	3	1	1	2	0
Flax	0	4	2	3	3
Ramie	6	3	7	7	3
Sisal	1	0	- a/	- a/	0
Maolan	8	8	5	8	5
Silk	12	23	23	19	27

a/ Less than 500 pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Supplies

41. Yarn receipts decreased 413,000 pounds in May although yarn purchases with the special GARIOA fund moved according to schedule. The first allotment of coir yarn was received in May and is to be used in fish net manufacture.

YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 30 April	Receipts May	Put in Process May	Stocks 31 May
Pure cotton	1,780	2,011	1,959	1,832
Mixed cotton	159	0	0	159
Raw silk	403	273	263	413
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Filament rayon	233	21	25	229
Spun rayon	96	2	5	93
Reprocessed	5	0	0	5
Throstle	27	0	0	27
Abaca	66	80	86	60
Hemp	3	0	3	0
Flax	2	1	0	3
Ramie	14	5	0	19
Sisal	0	- a/	- a/	0
Maolan	1	8	5	4
Coir	0	44	0	44
Others	11	0	0	11

a/ Less than 500 pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Other Sundries

42. The lack of yarn supplies restricted production of other sundries except for silk sewing thread which increased 16,000 pounds in May.

MISCELLANEOUS SUNDRIES PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production April	Stocks 30 April	Production May	Deliveries May	Stocks 31 May
Sewing thread					
Cotton					
Pure	1,035	1,314	959	1,275	998
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0
Silk	75	67	91	76	82
Rayon	0	20	0	1	19
Braid	70	119	47	81	85
Fringe	1	11	2	9	4
Lace	31	34	31	56	9
Tape, ribbons, etc.	182	349	101	219	231
Twine and net	4	6	4	8	2
Cotton rope	34	15	39	30	24

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Fabrics Processed

43. A postwar high was achieved in May in yardage processed for export. Total yardage processed increased 6,572,000 square yards over the April figures.

FABRICS PROCESSED
(thousands of square yards)

	Processed April	At Mills 30 April	Processed May	Returned to Client May	At Mills 31 May
Cotton	21,002	13,824 a/	24,642	23,544	14,922
Woolen	1,548	3,132	1,634	1,543	3,223
Worsted	703	1,610	597	693	1,514
Filament silk	11,332	8,309	14,266	15,799	6,776
Spun silk	822	1,066	1,470	1,273	1,263
Filament rayon	3,621	4,771	3,010	3,145	4,636
Spun rayon	1,434	2,224 a/	1,331	1,786	1,769
Hard and bast	1,405	1,933 a/	1,376	1,688	1,621
Wool felt b/	35 a/	192 a/	53	34	211
Knit fabrics b/	5	- c/	13	13	- c/
Others	531	483	638	805	316

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

c/ Less than 500 pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Processing

44. Printing of cotton fabrics in May set a postwar record as yardage increased 1,647,000 square yards; other increases were reported in fabric printing as the demand in foreign markets is increasing for this type of material.

FABRIC PROCESSING (thousands of square yards)

	<u>Bleached</u>	<u>Dyed</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Others</u>
Cotton	7,149	7,128	4,620	5,745
Woolen	-	1,634	0	0
Worsted	-	597	0	0
Filament silk	11,245	254	221	2,546
Spun silk	673	194	2	601
Filament rayon	703	984	799	524
Spun rayon	83	267	5	876
Hard and bast	355	370	0	671
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	-	53	0	0
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	-	13	0	0
Others	1	39	0	598

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Gray Fabrics

45. May receipts of gray fabrics decreased 13,504,000 square yards because of delays in deliveries.

GRAY FABRICS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>
Cotton	14,321	18,576	23,435	9,462
Woolen	2,907	1,721	1,738	2,890
Worsted	834	982	570	1,246
Filament silk	3,083	15,608	14,838	3,853
Spun silk	226	1,345	1,355	216
Filament rayon	1,744	2,617	2,941	1,420
Spun rayon	2,214 <u>a/</u>	1,530	1,340	2,404
Hard and bast	1,747	1,233	1,358	1,622
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	7	64	65	6
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	0	12	12	0
Others	319	582	678	223

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

46. Although there was a general increase in machines operated and operating hours, processors reported that only

approximately 45 percent of their mechanical capacity is being used because stocks of fuel, dyes and fabric are small.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	30 April			31 May		
	Wool	Others a/	Machine Hours b/	Wool	Others a/	Machine Hours b/
Boilers	-	334	72	-	351	77
Tenters	-	300	48	-	310	51
Printers	-	40	5	-	44	6
Napping machines	143	127	36	186	124	48
Driers	76	432	69	102	466	85

a/ Includes cotton, rayon and silk.

b/ Thousands.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation	1
Rail Transportation.	3
Water Transportation	7
Electric Power	10
Gas Industry	20

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. Registered commercial and private motor vehicles numbered 209,002 in May, a decline of 459 from the preceding month. Standard-size trucks and buses, the most important commercial vehicles, increased 337 and 274 respectively over the April total. Note the charts on the following page.

MOTOR VEHICLE INVENTORY

	<u>Registered</u>		<u>May</u>		<u>Percent</u> <u>Operable</u>
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Operable</u>	<u>Deadlined</u>	
Trucks					
Standard size	95,221	95,558	64,874	30,684	67.9
Small size	53,103	53,211	35,354	17,857	66.4
Buses	12,996	13,270	9,362	3,908	70.6
Passenger cars					
Standard size	21,303	20,535	14,471	6,064	70.5
Small size	11,032	10,707	6,257	4,450	58.4
Special vehicles ^{a/}					
Standard size	13,927	13,839	9,169	4,670	66.2
Small size	<u>1,879</u>	<u>1,822</u>	<u>1,127</u>	<u>755</u>	59.9
All vehicles	209,461	209,002	140,614	68,388	67.3

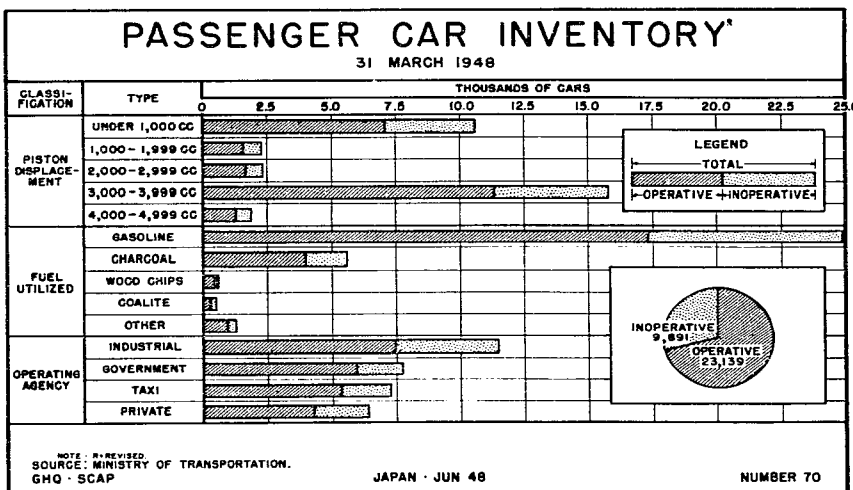
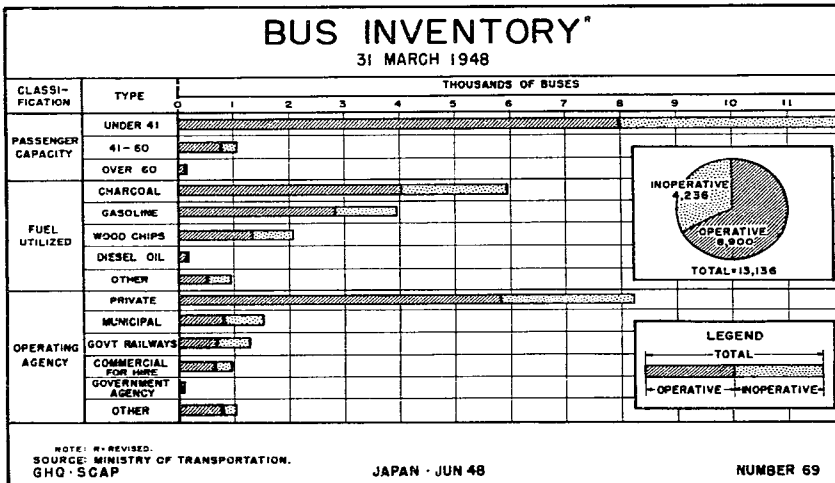
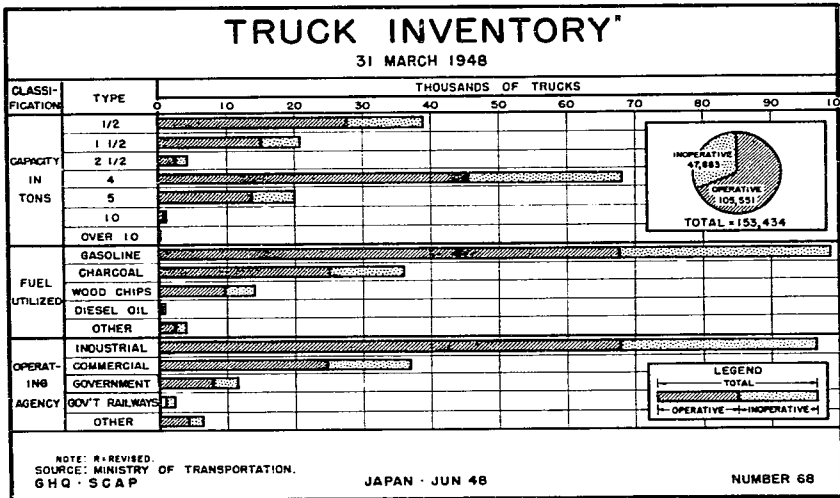
^{a/} Includes fire engines, ambulances, etc.

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

Of the total number of standard-size trucks deadlined in May 8,849 were without fuel, 8,896 lacked tires, 7,983 needed repairs and 4,956 were inoperable for other reasons. Of the 3,908 buses deadlined 908 lacked fuel, 976 were without tires, 1,155 needed repairs and 869 were inactive for other reasons.

The percentage of operable commercial vehicles increased from 67.4 in April to 67.6 in May.

2. The estimated freight tonnage moved by private and government motor trucks was 13,335.669 in April and increased to 13,722.047



in May. The number of passengers carried, including municipal bus passengers in the six principal cities, increased from 58,479,624 in April to 69,578,564 in May.

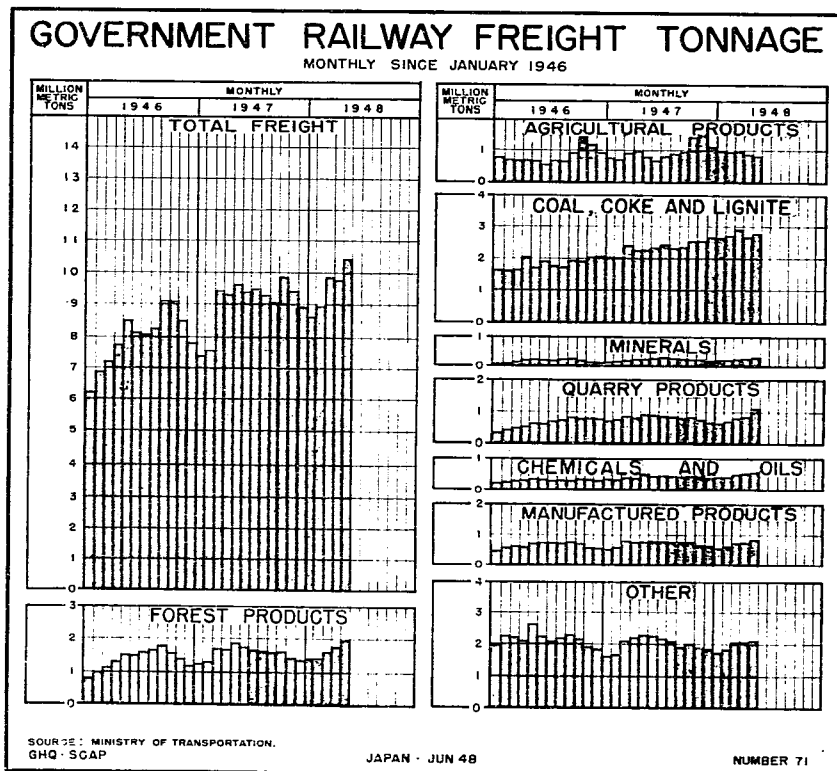
RAIL TRANSPORTATION

3. Passengers carried by private and government railways numbered 565,601,143 in May of which 43 percent were by private railways and tramways and 57 percent by government railways.

PASSENGERS CARRIED

	<u>Government Railways</u>		<u>Private Railways and Tramways</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Regular	138,131,057	136,748,227	136,074,565	114,925,239
Commuter	<u>173,996,841</u>	<u>185,533,209</u>	<u>143,811,027</u>	<u>128,394,468</u>
Total	312,127,898	322,281,436	279,885,592	243,319,707

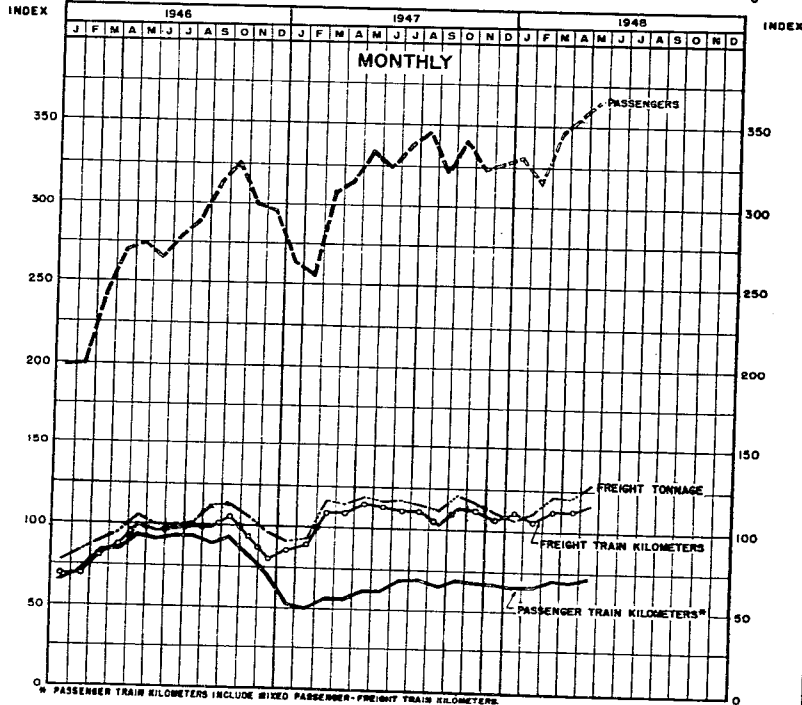
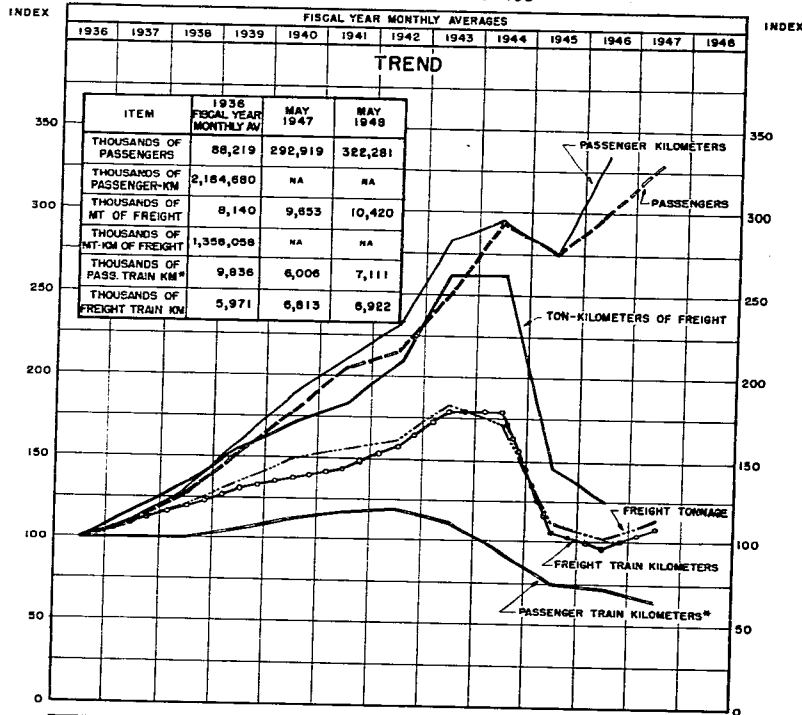
4. Freight conveyed by government railways in May totaled 10,419,900 metric tons compared with 9,787,700 in April and 9,653,100 in May 1947.



5. Train kilometers operated by private and government railways totaled 15,699,100 in May, an increase of 653,100 over the preceding month.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 MONTHLY AVERAGES = 100



* PASSENGER TRAIN KILOMETERS INCLUDE MIXED PASSENGER-FREIGHT TRAIN KILOMETERS.

NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS USED: MT-METRIC TONS, KM-KILOMETERS, NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.

GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN JUN 48

NUMBER 72

TRAIN OPERATIONS
(thousands of kilometers)

	<u>Government Railways</u>			<u>Private Railways</u>		
	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Freight	6,813.4	6,640.2	6,922.3	423.5	395.5	417.9
Passenger	5,010.6	5,729.5	6,006.2	150.8	133.7	133.2
Mixed	995.7	1,083.5	1,105.1	605.5	579.3	614.6
Allied	<u>483.6</u>	<u>473.6</u>	<u>489.4</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10.4</u>
Total	13,303.3	13,926.8	14,523.0	1,190.7	1,119.2	1,176.1

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

6. Coal consumption by the government railways in May increased 4,685 metric tons or 0.8 percent over the preceding month while private railway consumption declined 152 metric tons.

COAL REQUIREMENTS
(metric tons)

	<u>Government Railways</u>			<u>Private Railways a/</u>		
	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Requirement	683,000	644,500	643,500	16,000	15,000	16,000
Allocated	604,800	644,500	643,500	15,000	15,000	15,500
Received	575,129	584,777	604,077	15,475	15,661	15,325
Consumed	549,567	578,493	583,178	14,000	15,372	15,220

a/ Includes private railways on Honshu and Shikoku.

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

7. Cargo conveyed in steel ships over 100 gross tons in May increased 11.4 percent over the April figure and freighted tonnage carried in wooden ships over 100 gross tons in May increased 5.5 percent over the preceding month. Coal and lumber were the two heaviest commodities moved; coal increased 1.9 percent over April while lumber increased 43.7 percent.

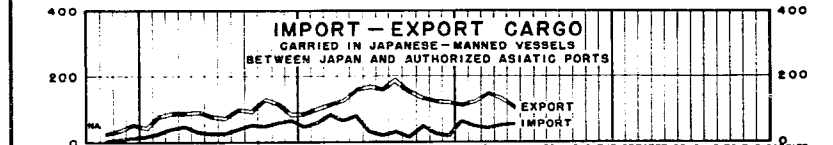
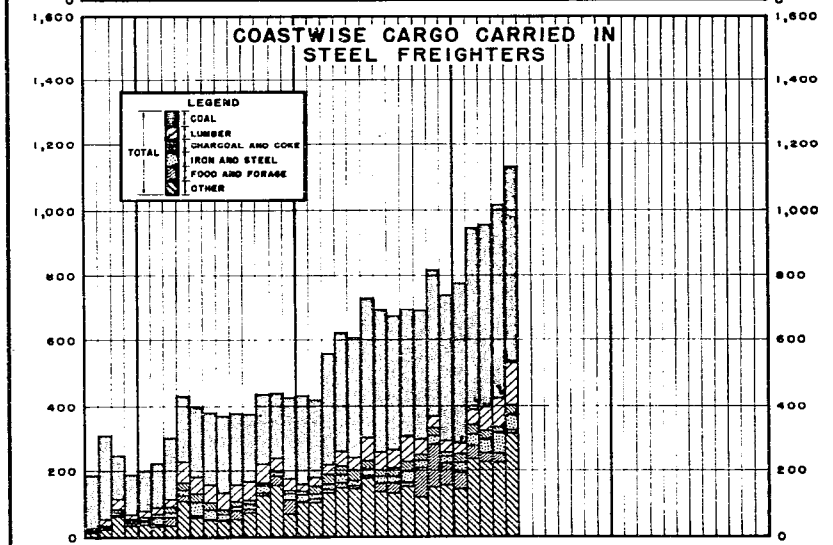
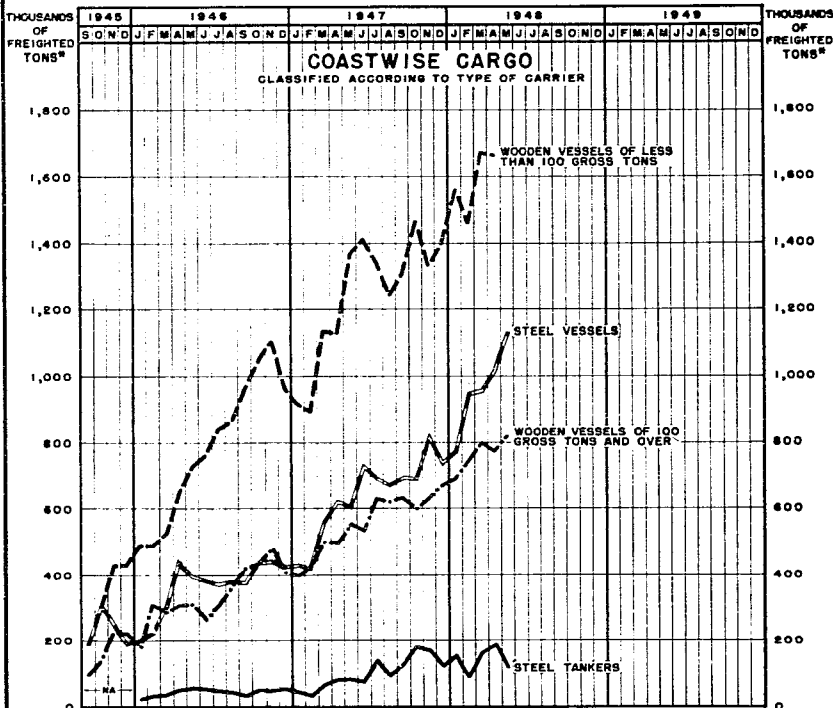
COASTAL CARGO CARRIED IN STEEL AND WOODEN VESSELS
(freighted tons)

<u>Type of Vessels</u>	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	603,233	1,014,234	1,129,958
Wooden vessels			
Over 100 gross tons	551,987	772,666	814,849
Under 100 gross tons	<u>1,369,766</u>	<u>1,661,543</u>	
Total	2,524,986	3,448,443	

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



NOTE: NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE. NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1945 IMPORT DATA ARE INTERPOLATED ESTIMATES.
SOURCE: CIVILIAN MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JUN 48 NUMBER 73

COMMODITIES CONVEYED IN COASTWISE TRADE ^{a/}
(freighted tons)

	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Coal	353,064	590,211	601,479
Coke and charcoal	33,639	19,501	30,901
Lumber	39,471	88,002	126,487
Paper and pulp	10,256	15,597	19,466
Salt	8,588	18,179	33,129
Provisions	10,440	31,970	11,788
Steel and iron	13,356	61,554	44,129
Miscellaneous	<u>124,419</u>	<u>189,220</u>	<u>262,579</u>
Total	603,233	1,014,234	1,129,958

^{a/} In steel vessels 100 gross tons and over.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

Foreign Shipping

8. Cargo imported from Asiatic ports in Japanese-manned steel vessels increased nine percent in May while exports declined 22 percent as compared with the April figures.

FOREIGN SHIPPING IN STEEL SHIPS ^{a/}
(freighted tons)

<u>Imports</u>	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
From Korea	12,493	15,494	17,314
From China	22,043	0	0
Other	<u>45,730</u>	<u>34,051</u>	<u>36,550</u>
Total	80,266	49,545	53,864
<u>Exports</u>			
To Korea	136,117	128,763	93,570
To China	22,975	0	0
Other	<u>1,725</u>	<u>5,334</u>	<u>10,685</u>
Total	160,817	134,097	104,255

^{a/} Manned by Japanese crews.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

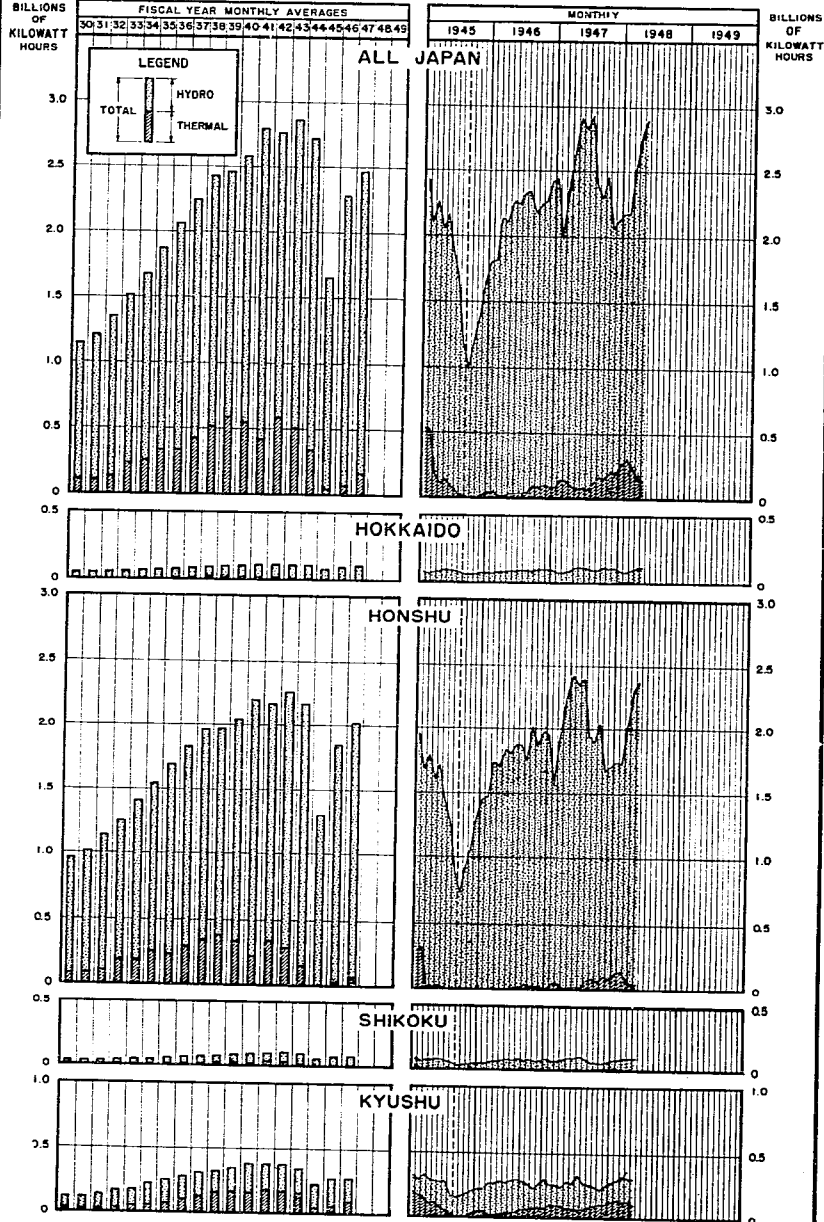
9. Three foreign steamship agents were licensed to engage in business in Japan in June. They were the Rymo Shipping Company, Ltd., England; Mollers Limited, Hongkong; and the Griffith Transport Company, United States.

ELECTRIC POWER

10. The total electric power generated in May, exclusive of private industrial generating plants not connected with the utility system, was 2,974,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of three percent over 2,878,000,000 kilowatt hours generated in April and 0.5 percent below the 2,989,000,000 kilowatt hours in May 1947.

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES · SINCE 1930*



REGION	MAY GENERATION IN BILLIONS OF KILOWATT HOURS											
	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
HOKKAIDO	[Bar chart showing generation level]											
TOHOKU	[Bar chart showing generation level]											
KANTO	[Bar chart showing generation level]											
KANSAI	[Bar chart showing generation level]											
CHUGOKU	[Bar chart showing generation level]											
SHIKOKU	[Bar chart showing generation level]											
KYUSHU	[Bar chart showing generation level]											

* 1930-1944 DATA REPRESENT OUTPUT OF ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES WHILE LATER DATA REPRESENT OUTPUT AND PURCHASE BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (APPROXIMATELY 95 PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC UTILITY OUTPUT).
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ · SCAP

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Hydroelectric generation was 2,828,000,000 kilowatt hours in May, a seasonal increase of four percent over the April figure of 2,712,000,000 and a decrease of three percent from the May 1947 figure of 2,914,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Thermal generation was 146,000,000 kilowatt hours in May, a seasonal decrease of 12 percent from the April figure of 166,000,000 kilowatt hours but an increase of 97 percent over the May 1947 figure of 74,000,000 kilowatt hours.

11. Approximately 37 percent of the total electric power supply in May was generated in Kansai district. There was no thermal generation in the Hokkaido and Tohoku districts in May.

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY
May
(millions of kilowatt hours)

	<u>Hydroelectric Generation</u>	<u>Thermal Generation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hokkaido	123	0	123
Tohoku	192	0	192
Kanto	987	1	988
Kansai	1,095	14	1,109
Chugoku	130	29	159
Shikoku	103	3	106
Kyushu	<u>198</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>297</u>
All Japan	2,828	146	2,974

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Electric Power Bureau.

12. The major utility system generated and purchased 2,891,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power for public distribution in May of which hydroelectric generation was 2,745,000,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation was 146,000,000 kilowatt hours, compared with the revised April hydroelectric generation figure of 2,633,000,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation of 166,000,000 kilowatt hours.

13. The stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants in May was three percent below the average of the same period during the last 10 years.

AVAILABILITY OF WATER TO NATURAL-FLOW-TYPE POWER PLANTS a/
(thousands of kilowatts)

	<u>April Daily Average</u>	<u>May Daily Average</u>	<u>10-year May Daily Average</u>	<u>Percent May Average to 10-year May Average</u>
Hokkaido	105	114	112	102
Tohoku	139	131	136	96
Kanto	1,125	1,100	1,162	95
Kansai	1,545	1,540	1,532	101
Chugoku	116	99	129	77
Shikoku	107	98	108	91
Kyushu	<u>148</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>187</u>	93
All Japan	3,285	3,255	3,366	97

a/ Owned by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Consumption

14. Consumption of electric power supplied by the electric utility system in April totaled 2,046,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 265,000,000 kilowatt hours or 15 percent over March consumption. Residential consumption in April totaled 478,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 2.4 percent over March. Commercial and industrial consumers with demands of 500 kilowatts and over consumed 1,127,000,000 kilowatt hours in April, an increase of 195,000,000 kilowatt hours or 21 percent over March, while consumers with demands under 500 kilowatts used 441,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 15 percent over the preceding month. The estimated transmission and distribution loss was 752,900,000 kilowatt hours or 27 percent of the amount generated.

Coal Allocations and Deliveries

15. Coal received by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company in May amounted to 207,125 metric tons, 85.7 percent of the 241,700 metric tons allocated. Coal consumption by thermal plants of the same company was 143,283 metric tons or 69 percent of deliveries. The actual coal consumption was 103.6 percent of planned consumption of 138,200 metric tons. The planned operating reserve on 31 May was 312,900 metric tons but the actual operating reserve at the end of the month was 307,030 metric tons or 98.2 percent.

16. The total coal allocation to the electric power industry throughout the country for the second quarter of the 1948 fiscal year was 1,119,270 metric tons, as established by the Far East Command Allocation Committee 11 May. Of this amount the public utility electric power system was allocated 902,700 metric tons and the private companies received 216,570 metric tons. The requested allocation by the electric power industry was 1,390,000 metric tons of which the public utility electric power system asked for 1,018,000 metric tons. This is a deficiency of 115,300 metric tons of coal or 11.5 percent for the public utility electric power system. Coal allocation cuts and the 1.8 percent deficiency of operating reserve at the end of May were expected to prevent accumulation of operating reserve for necessary requirements of the dry season unless restrictions were applied and planned operating reserves were maintained.

Plant Construction

17. As of 30 May approximately 55,000 kilowatts of thermal plant generating capacity was inoperative due to periodic overhauling and maintenance.

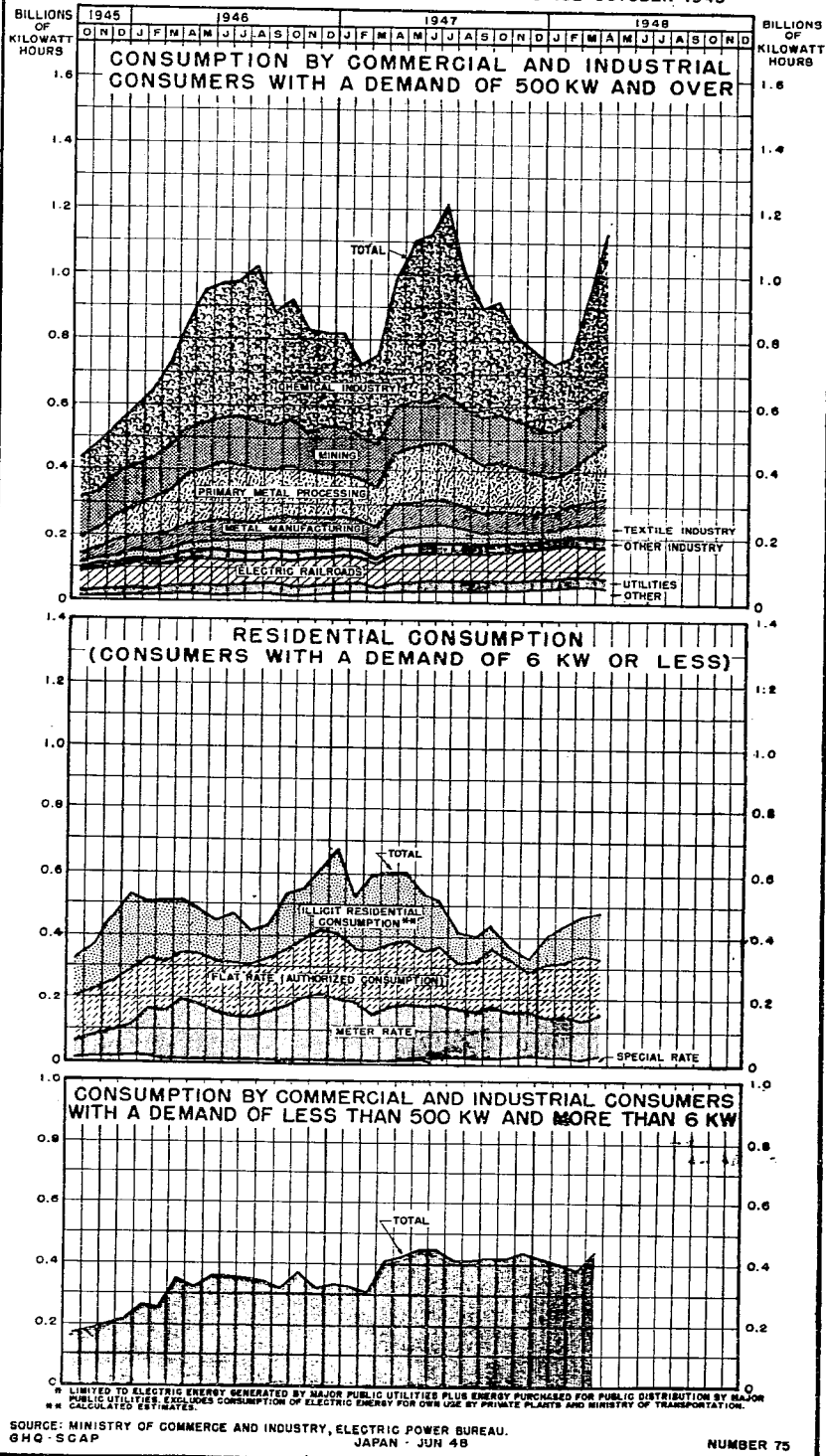
An extensive rehabilitation program is being carried on in the thermal plants of Tsurumi in Kanagawa Prefecture, Anagasaki No. 1 and No. 2 in Hyogo Prefecture, and Kokura and Tobata in Fukuoka Prefecture to increase their total generating capacity to 234,500 kilowatts by February 1949.

18. As of 31 May 14 hydroelectric plants with a combined maximum capacity of 135,800 kilowatts were being expanded to increase the combined maximum capacity to 252,190 kilowatts. Twenty hydroelectric plants with a combined maximum capacity of 183,000 kilowatts suspended operation for scheduled maintenance or because of breakdown in waterway structures or machinery.

19. Two steam plants with capacities of 20,000 and 15,000 kilowatts respectively were under expansion to increase their capacities to 90,000 and 60,000 kilowatts respectively.

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

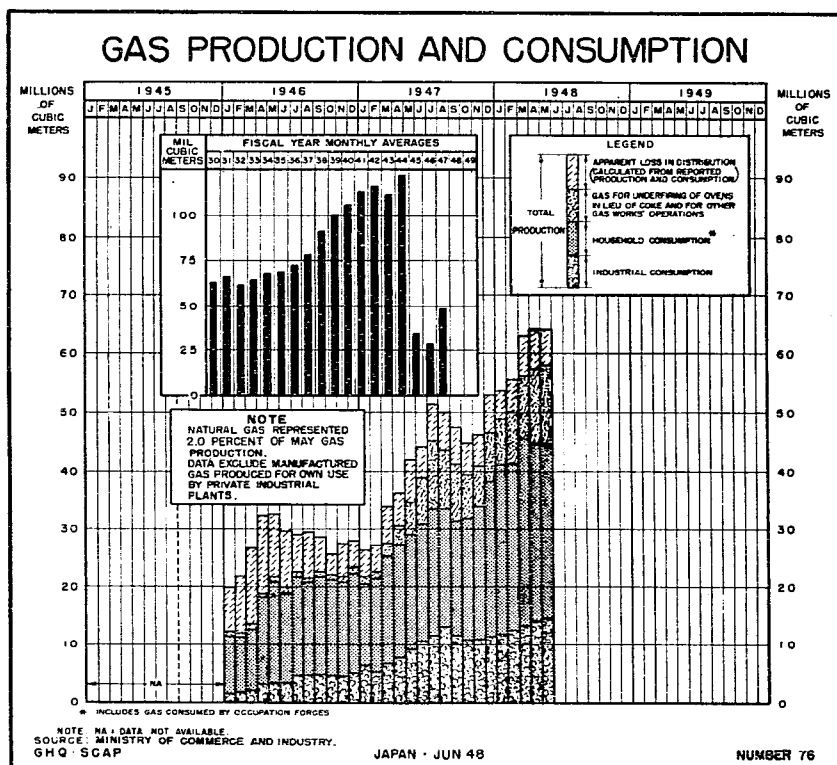
PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



GAS INDUSTRY

Production

20. The public utility gas industry produced and purchased a total of 64,231,533 cubic meters of gas in May, a decrease of 0.2 percent from the April total. Gas purchased from private industries increased slightly while natural gas production increased 11 percent over the April output.



SOURCES OF GAS
(cubic meters)

	<u>April</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Manufactured by public utility gas industry	62,805,601	97.6	62,527,831	97.3
Manufactured by private industries	382,762	0.6	399,814	0.6
Natural gas (produced in four prefectures)	<u>1,174,733</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1,303,888</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Total	64,363,146	100.0	64,231,533	100.0

Distribution

21. Distribution of gas to domestic users in May declined 697,778 cubic meters from the April total while distribution to industrial users increased 286,355 cubic meters.

	GAS DISTRIBUTION (cubic meters)			
	<u>April a/</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Domestic	30,342,250	59.1	29,644,472	58.8
Industrial	14,309,704	27.8	14,684,209	29.1
Apparent loss (unaccountable and/or losses)	<u>6,735,597</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>6,077,392</u>	<u>12.1</u>
Total	51,387,551	100.0	50,406,073	100.0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board, Gas Section.

Self-consumption

22. In May 13,825,460 cubic meters of coal gas, or 21.6 percent of the total gas available, was self-consumed for underfiring of coke ovens in order to keep to a minimum the self-consumption of coke and thereby increase the availability of critically needed coke to other industries. The gas works used 834,009 cubic meters in their normal operations.

By-products

23. The gas industry released the following by-products for sale to other industries:

	BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE (metric tons)	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Coke	71,836	77,160
Crude coal tar	1,247	1,016
Refined coal tar	160	145
Pitch	942	749
Crude anthracene	13	11
Ammonium sulfate	200	285
90-percent motor benzol	85	89
Pure benzol	68	47
Creosote oil	165	184
Solvent naphtha	8	3
Pure naphthalene	62	15
Phenol	1	2
Pure toluol	0	2

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board, Gas Section.

Coal Allocation and Delivery

24. The gas industry was allocated 155,000 metric tons of coal for May of which 96 percent was actually delivered, while consumption was 65.2 percent of the total deliveries and stock on hand.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS
May
(metric tons)

Allocation	155,000
Operating reserve 30 April	57,123 ^{a/}
Deliveries	148,878
Consumption	134,310
Operating reserve 31 May	71,691

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Minister of Commerce and Industry,
Coal Board, Gas Section.

SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration.	1
Wire.	7
Radio	12
Postal Services	30
Construction and Rehabilitation	39
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply.	47
Personnel	59
Financial Operations.	61
Research and Development.	62

ADMINISTRATION

Broadcast Bill

1. After two years of research and study the Ministry of Communications completed a draft of a Broadcast Bill which was approved by the Cabinet 18 June and submitted to the Diet on the same day. The purpose of the bill is to regulate broadcasting for the public convenience, interest or necessity in conformity with the following principles:

- "(1) To secure the sound development and freedom of broadcasting.
- "(2) To secure the maximum availability and utility of broadcasting to the people as a medium of information and education and as an expression of the national talent.
- "(3) To secure the autonomy, integrity and impartiality of broadcasting as a platform of free speech.
- "(4) To serve and foster an informed democracy by establishing direct responsibility to the people on the part of those persons charged with the conduct of broadcasting."

The bill prohibits governmental interference with the broadcasting program.

2. The major provisions of the Broadcast Bill are:

- (1) Establishment of a Broadcasting Commission, an independent agency of the Government, responsible for regulating broadcasting and for granting, denying, revoking or renewing licenses for the construction

and operation of broadcasting stations. The commission as set up by the bill would consist of five members appointed by the prime minister with the consent of both houses of the Diet. The term of office of a commissioner would be five years, but he would be eligible for reappointment. The commission is required by the bill to transmit to the Diet, through the prime minister, a broadcast policy report, an annual report and statement of accounts, and the balance sheet of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan within 60 days after the beginning of the regular Diet session.

- (2) Establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation of Japan as a juridical person to operate broadcasting facilities. The corporation would be a nonprofit organization with officers appointed by the Broadcasting Commission with the consent of both houses of the Diet. The corporation would be authorized to charge a listener fee but would not be permitted to engage in advertising. Expenses for international broadcasting would be borne by the Government.
- (3) Authorization for the Broadcasting Commission to license private broadcasting stations which may derive income from commercial advertising.
- (4) Procedure for public hearings to be conducted by the Broadcasting Commission in the fulfillment of its responsibilities.
- (5) Statement of penalties for illegal broadcasting, broadcasting with the intent to disturb the public tranquility, illegal construction of equipment, etc.

Other Legislation

3. A bill merging the Physical Institute for Radio Waves of the Ministry of Education with the Electrotechnical Laboratory of the Ministry of Communications was passed by the Diet 19 June. The transfer of the institute is part of a broad plan for the reorganization of communication research and development.

4. Bills amending the Postal Transfer Law and the Postal Money Orders Law were passed by the Diet 19 June and promulgated 28 June.

The Transfer Law amendments introduce a checking system to make persons who negotiate fraudulent transfers liable to criminal prosecution. The checking system permits transfer account holders to issue checks against their accounts payable at any clearing bank. Another amendment makes it mandatory for nonholders of transfer accounts to pay a fee when depositing to a second person's account rather than having the fee borne by the recipient account holder.

The Money Orders Law amendment provides that fees must be prescribed by law rather than by ministerial ordinance.

5. The Diet on 28 May passed the Law Concerning the Temporary Measures to Make the Applicant for Telephone Subscription and the Like Purchase Bonds. The purpose of the law is to borrow funds required to increase the telephone subscriber plant. By the law all applicants for new telephones except state agencies and public entities and all applicants for the transfer of a telephone subscription or for the replacement of an instrument lost through war damage are required to purchase a bond, the amount of which will be determined by cabinet order each fiscal year. The bonds have an

annual interest rate of four percent and are redeemable after 15 years.

Provisional Budget

6. The amount of ¥ 3,250,740,000 was appropriated to meet Ministry of Communications expenses in the provisional budget for June.

WIRE

Domestic Telephone

7. The number of telephones in service 31 May increased 1.6 percent to 1,222,017 from the 30 April figure. The increase, which was approximately double April's increase, was reflected in all types of telephones.

The number of telephones per 1,000 people in Japan 31 May was 15.7, an increase of 4.6 since 1 January 1946.

8. All public telephones in Tokyo are now of the paper money "honor system" type. Progress was made in May in converting public telephones in outlying cities from coin operation to the paper-money type.

9. The number of domestic toll calls completed in April was 14,801,492, an increase of 948,872 over the revised figure of 13,852,620 handled in March. See chart on next page.

10. In the nine major cities of Japan the number of toll calls placed in May was 2,359,008. This is a two-percent increase over the previous postsurrender peak in April when 2,303,203 calls were placed. The percentage of toll calls completed in the nine major cities was 71.9 in May.

Domestic Telegraph

11. The number of domestic telegrams filed in April increased seven percent to 6,478,282 from March's total of 6,043,232.

RADIO

Domestic Services

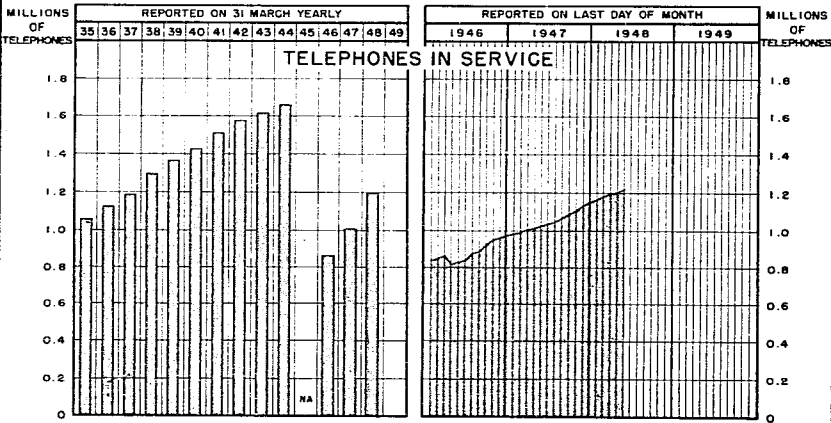
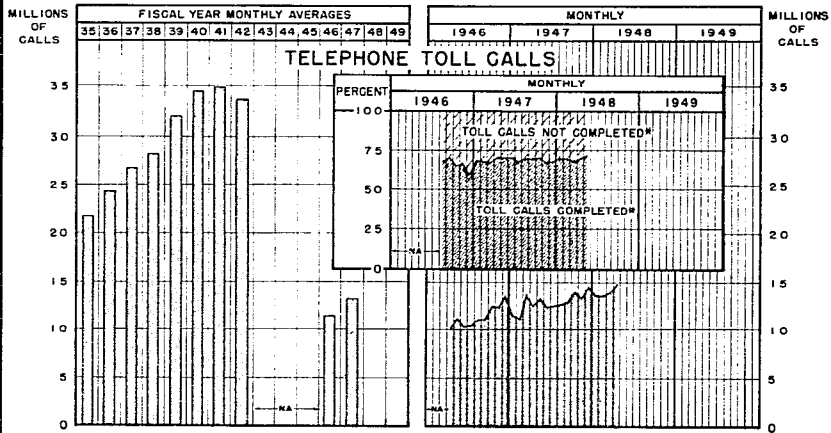
12. The National Rural Police were authorized 20 May to use radio frequencies normally used at their Kemigawa station, Chiba Prefecture, at their Aoyama radio station, Mie Prefecture, during the periods when the Kemigawa station becomes inoperable for any reason.

13. The Ministry of Communications was authorized 7 June to discontinue the operation of the Niigata-Aikawa (Sado Island) domestic radio circuit. A traffic study indicated that this circuit was no longer warranted.

14. Authorization was granted 7 June for experimental operation 10 June - 30 November of two sets of three low-power mobile transmitters to be used on floating fishing buoys in waters adjacent to Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, and in a Japanese high-seas fishing area. The purpose of these transmitters is to enable the tuna fishing boats to locate the fishing lines which are attached to the buoys. A study of results of tests conducted during August 1947 at Misaki indicated that the basic idea is practical but that further experimentation is required before deciding on any permanent plan.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

TELEPHONE TOLL CALLS AND TELEPHONES IN SERVICE



TYPES OF TELEPHONES IN SERVICE
31 MAY 1948

TELEPHONE TYPES	THOUSANDS OF TELEPHONES							
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
INDIVIDUAL LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 792,657]							
PARTY LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 14,862]							
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE MAIN TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 248,093]							
EXTENSION TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 151,504]							
PAY-STATION TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 15,091]							

TELEPHONE TYPES	NUMBER
TOTAL: ALL TYPES OF TELEPHONES	1,222,017
INDIVIDUAL LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	792,657
PARTY LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	14,862
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE MAIN TELS.	248,093
EXTENSION TELEPHONES	151,504
PAY-STATION TELEPHONES	15,091



* PERCENTAGES BASED ON REPORTS FROM NINE CITIES: SAPPORO, SENDAI, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, OSAKA, KOBE AND FURUOKA.
NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
GHQ-SCAP

15. The Ministry of Communications was authorized 8 June to establish a coastal radio station at Maizuru, Kyoto Prefecture, and to discontinue operation of the coastal station at Wakasa, Tottori Prefecture. Maizuru, a former naval base now opened to shipping, has much better natural and wire facilities than Wakasa. Provisions are being made for the Ministry of Communications to share the facilities with the Maritime Safety Board and fishing interests in the near future.

16. Authorization was granted 22 June for extension to 30 September of the temporary Fuji-Gotemba, Shizuoka Prefecture, VHF circuit. Continued use of the temporary circuit is justified to facilitate the completion of the transfer of the Mt. Fuji domestic relay station to Miyake Island, near Tokyo.

17. Authorization to change the call signs of 60 broadcast stations, effective 1 July, was granted 22 June. The change in call signs will bring all broadcast stations except three into line with the new call-sign plan formulated as a result of the call-sign allocation at the International Telecommunications and Radio Conferences at Atlantic City in 1947. The three exceptions are necessary at this time to prevent duplication of call signs now used by ships.

International

18. Effective 1 June radiotelephone service via the United States was expanded to connect Japan with Trinidad, British West Indies. The service is to be carried on under the same conditions as all other radiotelephone service to and from Japan.

19. The Ministry of Communications was authorized 21 June to expand two-way radiotelephone service effective 1 July between Japan and Barbados and between Japan and Italy via the United States.

20. Radiotelegraph service from Japan to Siam was expanded 9 June to include Siamese Government and Ordinary Press message classifications as well as the full-rate messages previously authorized.

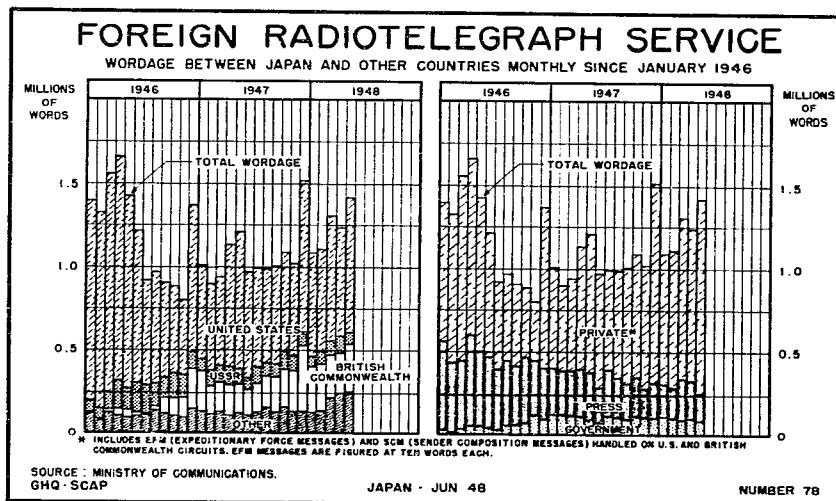
21. Authorization was granted effective 15 June to expand radiotelegraph service from Japan to French Indo-China via Manila. The service includes the following message classifications: CDE (code), LC (deferred), NLT/DLT (radioletter), Urgent Press, Press and Government.

22. The Ministry of Communications was authorized to inaugurate radiotelephone service from Kobe effective 7 June. The Kobe terminal brings the total number of radiotelephone offices in operation to 10. All services available at the other nine offices are authorized at Kobe.

23. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries increased 15 percent to 1,421,000 in May. Private-message wordage increased 27 percent, but Government and Press wordage decreased 11 and 24 percent respectively, as shown on the chart on the following page.

Domestic Broadcasting

24. The number of radio households in Japan continued to increase steadily in May. There were 145,803 new registrants and 31,286 canceled registrations, a net increase of 114,517 for the month. As of 31 May there were 6,650,048 licensees of whom 6,565,563 paid the monthly listening fee and 84,485 held free listening privileges. At the end of May 41.9 percent of the households in Japan were equipped with registered radio receivers.



25. On 4 June, the 18th anniversary of its establishment, the Technical Research Laboratory of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan held a public exhibition demonstrating new products and techniques developed by the laboratory in the last year. Among the exhibits were demonstrations of frequency, phase and pulse-modulation communications; printer circuits; audio and VHF testing and measuring equipment; and a television experiment.

26. During May and June the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan negotiated with the Price Board for an increase in the monthly listening fee charged owners of receiving sets in Japan, but the Government's decision was reserved pending an anticipated revision of general commodity price levels. The corporation asked for an increase from the present ¥ 17.50 per month to from ¥ 30 to ¥ 35 per month per broadcast subscriber.

27. The Ministry of Communications reported that 149 new broadcast receiver models had been submitted by manufacturers as of 30 June for performance tests by the ministry in accordance with recent government regulations concerning minimum performance standards. Results reported by the ministry were as follows: passed or expected to pass the type test, 96; rejected or expected to be rejected, 48; not yet examined, five. Sixty-one of the receivers submitted for testing were regenerative models, 75 were standard-broadcast superheterodynes and the 13 remaining were all-wave radios and other types.

28. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan published in June its balance sheet for the fiscal year ending 31 March together with a forecast for the current fiscal year.

For the last fiscal year, 1 April 1947 - 31 March 1948, BCJ operated at a net profit of ¥ 8,095,930.96, reflecting the satisfactory adjustment of current income to meet current expenses made possible by the increase in the listening fee from ¥ 5 to ¥ 17.50 per month per subscriber on 1 September 1947. Income for the 1947 fiscal year totaled ¥ 945,105,549.08, approximately 70 times that for 1935. The number of licensed radio homes 31 March 1948 was 88 percent of the peak of 7,346,929 of 31 March 1944.

The inflationary trend during the last six months of the 1947 fiscal year has continued so that the estimated forecast for

the 1948 fiscal year, based on a weighted average of actual monthly expenses for the period 1 October 1947 - 31 March 1948, indicates an anticipated loss of ¥ 200,000,000 unless listening fees are again increased or expenses are drastically curtailed.

BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year Beginning 1 April	Income (yen)	Expense (yen)	Profit/Loss (yen)	Number of Licenses	Listener Fee per Month (yen)
1935	13,447,631.29	12,077,851.75	1,369,779.54		.50 a/
1936	16,048,599.95	13,973,786.04	2,074,813.91	2,904,823	.50
1937	19,927,120.01	16,323,919.14	3,603,200.87	3,584,462	.50
1938	22,286,061.04	17,360,624.76	4,925,436.26	4,165,729	.50
1939	26,050,613.53	20,113,917.91	5,936,695.62	4,862,137	.50
1940	29,999,532.31	25,427,937.79	4,571,594.52	5,668,031	.50
1941	35,537,886.37	31,220,314.45	4,317,571.92	6,624,326	.50
1942	38,406,382.87	37,284,947.15	1,121,435.72	7,051,021	.50
1943	40,779,982.55	40,466,181.06	323,801.49	7,346,929	.50
1944	46,293,971.75	46,817,758.43	-523,786.68	7,473,688	.50
1945	58,838,602.94	67,977,384.79	-9,138,781.85	5,728,076	1.00 b/
1946	215,045,079.80	234,228,475.15	-19,183,395.35	5,705,468	2.50 c/
					5.00 d/
1947	945,105,549.08	937,009,618.12	8,095,930.96	6,443,206	5.00
					17.50 e/
1948 f/	1,400,000,000.00	1,600,000,000.00	-200,000,000.00	6,500,000	17.50

a/ From 1 April 1935.

b/ From 1 April 1945.

c/ From 1 April 1946.

d/ From 1 September 1946.

e/ From 1 September 1947.

f/ Estimated forecast for current fiscal year based on weighted average rate of monthly income-expense for last two quarters of previous fiscal year (1 October - 31 December 1947 and 1 January - 31 March 1948).

SOURCE: Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

29. In the balance sheet published by BCJ in June, plant and property assets at the end of the last fiscal year are stated at ¥ 162,475,273.33, as compared with ¥ 66,508,836.87 at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Most of the ¥ 95,966,436.46 increase is accounted for by capital expenditures for living and service accommodations for employees. In May alone BCJ acquired 11 buildings, including a new ¥ 5,000,000 structure near Radio Tokyo required for office accommodations for a number of BCJ headquarters divisions.

Because of the inadequacy of the capital funds available, little progress was made during the last fiscal year in development of a capital program for direly needed rehabilitation and improvement of facilities for program origination, distribution and transmission. BCJ's present lack of working capital is evident from the fact that "Other Assets" (¥ 117,403,347.80), which are principally current assets, are less than half of "Other Liabilities" (¥ 259,060,031.68), which are principally current liabilities at the end of the last fiscal year. Note the table at top of the next page.

POSTAL SERVICES

Domestic Mail

30. The volume of domestic letter mail decreased 14 percent to 198,170,432 pieces delivered in May, a decrease which was reflected in all classes of letter mail. A substantial downward trend is not unusual during this season.

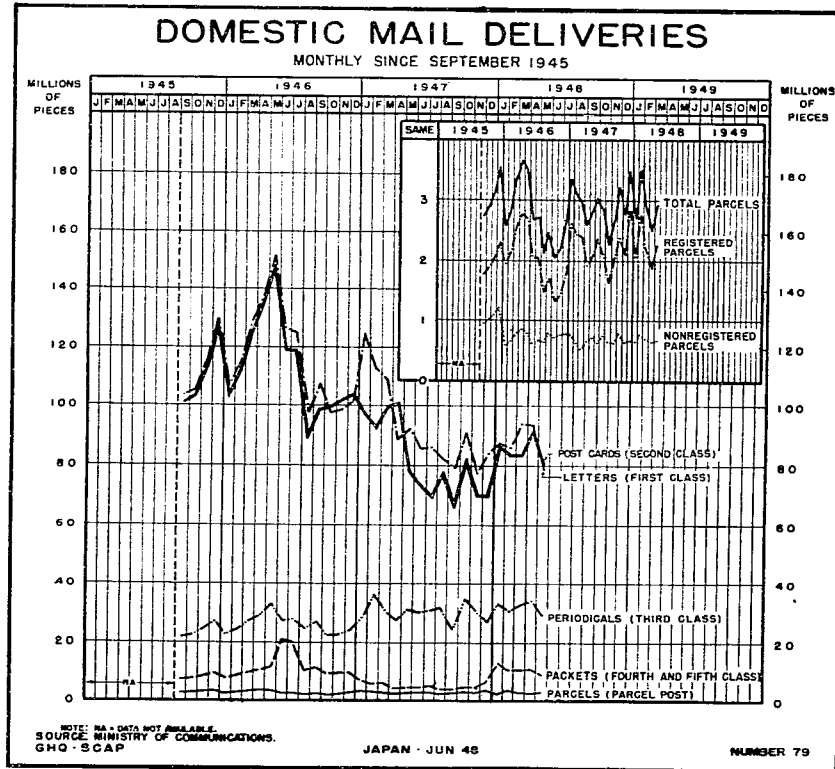
Domestic parcel post increased 15 percent from 2,556,184 in April to 2,950,032 in May, as shown in the chart on the next page.

BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(yen)

31 March	Assets		Liabilities		Total
	Plant and Property a/	Other	Earned Surplus b/	Other	
1936	7,431,951.49	8,698,273.41	14,578,742.19	1,551,482.71	16,130,224.90
1937	9,670,057.85	8,523,504.64	16,653,556.10	1,540,006.39	18,193,562.49
1938	14,225,645.94	7,675,555.99	20,256,756.97	1,644,444.96	21,901,201.93
1939	16,989,036.37	10,052,808.63	25,192,193.23	1,859,651.77	27,041,845.00
1940	19,691,517.41	13,406,648.07	31,118,888.85	1,979,276.63	33,098,165.48
1941	23,702,961.55	15,096,144.93	35,690,483.37	3,108,623.11	38,799,106.48
1942	27,014,847.34	17,094,323.23	40,008,055.29	4,101,115.28	44,109,170.57
1943	30,048,843.81	20,817,762.82	41,129,491.01	9,737,115.82	50,866,606.63
1944	31,173,943.82	24,259,240.45	41,453,292.50	13,979,891.77	55,433,184.27
1945	30,510,358.02	18,729,549.71	40,929,505.82	8,310,401.91	49,239,907.73
1946	34,336,201.59	27,742,039.15	31,790,723.97	30,287,515.77	62,078,240.74
1947	66,508,836.87	30,240,666.17	12,607,328.62	84,142,174.42	96,749,503.04
1948	162,475,273.33	117,403,347.80	20,818,589.45	259,060,031.68	279,878,621.13

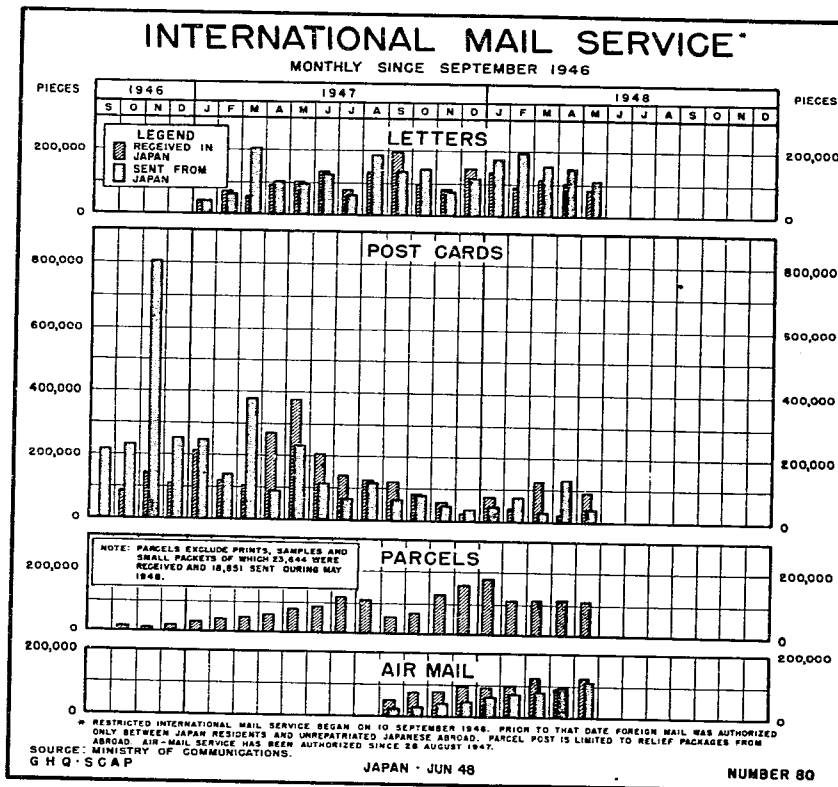
a/ Net book value: cost less depreciation charges and retirement.
b/ Accumulated profit/loss since organization 1926 less write-off to cover lost assets abroad and other similar charges.

SOURCE: Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.



International Mail

31. Incoming letter mail including letters, post cards, air mail and packets increased 42 percent to 328,038 pieces received in May and outgoing letter mail decreased 27 percent to 292,183 pieces dispatched. These fluctuations are attributable primarily to transportation conditions.



Post Offices

32. There were 566 ordinary and 13,370 special post offices in operation 31 May. The net increase for the month of three ordinary and 17 special post offices was due to the advancement of three offices from special to ordinary and the establishment of 20 special post offices.

Postal Savings

33. Arrangements were completed in June for the sale of the third issue of postal savings certificates with premiums. The total issue of ¥ 2,500,000,000 consists of 5,000,000 certificates with a face value of ¥ 500 each, divided into 5,146 groups. Certificates will be sold from 1 July to 31 August. The drawing will be held and prizes distributed 25 September. Ten grand cash prizes of ¥ 1,000,000 each will be awarded. Other awards are 50 prizes of ¥ 100,000 each, 440 bicycles, 500 rear cars, 2,500 cash prizes of ¥ 1,000 each, 70,000 cakes of soap and ¥ 20 in cash for the balance of 2,500,000 winning certificates. The certificates cannot be cashed for one year during which time they are noninterest bearing. After the first year interest accrues at the same rate as ordinary savings certificates. The total value of prizes is approximately ¥ 73,000,000, corresponding to an average rate of interest of three percent. Employees will be paid promotion allowances totaling an additional ¥ 12,500,000 based on the volume of sales and prize-winning certificates.

34. Slight progress was made in April in the restoration of ledgers and records destroyed during the war at postal savings

branch offices. One percent of the special savings records were restored during the month.

RESTORATION OF LEDGERS AND RECORDS
(thousands of accounts)

	Lost or Destroyed <u>During War</u>	Restored <u>in April</u>	Total Restored <u>30 April</u>	Percent Restored <u>30 April</u>
Ordinary savings	42,710	122	25,286	59
Special savings	9,040	129	3,372	37
Postal transfer	214	1	97	45
Bond custody	2,126	10	1,445	68
Bond cards	146,780	42	140,409	96

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

Postal Life Insurance

35. An intensive life insurance selling campaign carried on by the Postal Life Insurance Bureau resulted in a large increase in total value of new policies during the fiscal year ending 31 March. There were 84,876,940 policies with monthly premiums of ¥ 120,668,995 and total insured value of ¥ 24,635,213,860 at the beginning of the 1947 fiscal year. At the end of the 1947 fiscal year there was a total of 89,521,165 policies with monthly premiums of ¥ 237,515,386 and total insured value of ¥ 45,100,429,006, an increase of 83 percent in insured value.

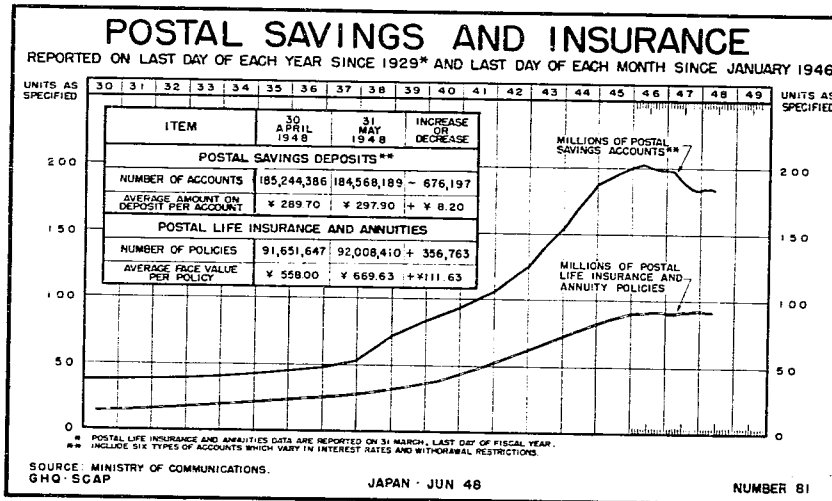
The trend is continuing for the current fiscal year. The value of the average policy now being sold is ¥ 15,000 with an average monthly premium of ¥ 103 as compared to ¥ 7,870, the average sum insured in January 1949 with a premium at that time of ¥ 45 per month. Commissions on new policies were increased 10 percent 1 April which has contributed to the increased business by giving the canvassers more incentive.

36. Value of life insurance and annuities increased 20.5 percent to ¥ 61,611,394,019 in May from the April total of ¥ 51,141,559,991 due to the increase in the average value of policies sold. See the chart on the page opposite.

Postal Transfers and Money Orders

37. The number of postal transfer transactions decreased 25 percent to 1,976,437 in May from April's 2,636,862, and the value of transfer deposits decreased 12 percent to ¥ 1,309,047,933 from April's ¥ 1,490,598,992.

38. The number of money orders issued in May was 3,936,824, an increase of six percent over April's 3,708,527. The value of the money orders issued was ¥ 4,179,722,737, an increase of two percent from the April total of ¥ 4,106,880,094.



CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Telephone and Telegraph

39. The wire net of the former Home Ministry Police Communication Department was transferred by cabinet decision 11 June to the Ministry of Communications.

40. Fire Department officials are now preparing a budget to cover the cost of the project for the Tokyo Fire Department alarm system. Materials are being allocated and manufacturers are working on the design for the special switchboard.

41. Supply and transportation agencies have completed their portion of the work on the first of five projects of joint line construction in Tokyo. The transfer of Ministry of Communications facilities to the supply poles will be completed about 1 July.

42. Reports by the Ministry of Communications on the clearance of outside plant and station troubles in the Tokyo area show a reduction of approximately 40 percent in troubles and outages from 21 May to 21 June.

Mailbags

43. May production of postal mailbags was 70,126, bringing the total number of bags produced in the project to 368,750, about 78 percent of the project goal of 472,865. In addition there was a large stock of partially completed bags on hand at the end of the month.

Transportation Equipment

44. The number of trucks in use in the postal service in May was reduced 14. Eight new trucks and one used truck were acquired while 23 were written off as fully depreciated.

45. In May 733 new bicycles were acquired by the postal service; 423 of these were used to replace rented machines and 153 were used as replacements for totally depreciated machines.

Postal Building Program

46. On 31 May 86 percent of all new construction in the postal building program was from 75 to 100 percent completed, 19 percent was from 50 to 75 percent completed and the remaining 15 percent was from 25 to 50 percent completed.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

47. May production of communications equipment increased slightly over the April level.

48. Coal deliveries for communications equipment manufacturers increased in May, bringing the total received in April and May to 16,552 metric tons, 48 percent of the April-June quarterly allotment of 34,500 metric tons.

Wire Equipment

49. May production of communications cable decreased 20 percent in cable footage to 2,530,000 from the April total of 3,169,000 feet. Conductor footage decreased 19 percent to 352,700,000 from April's 433,000,000 feet.

50. Production of wire communications equipment in May was generally above the April level. Automatic-switch-unit production continued to increase and reached the highest level of the year.

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Telephone sets	24,741	26,237
Manual switchboards	500	547
Automatic switch units	4,753	5,106
Carrier systems	63	88
Repeater systems	17	15
Wire communications parts (thousands of yen)	54,733	49,895

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

51. Production of an improved automatic telephone dial was started by two of the five qualified manufacturers in May. The dial will be manufactured to tolerances that will allow for interchange of parts produced by various manufacturers.

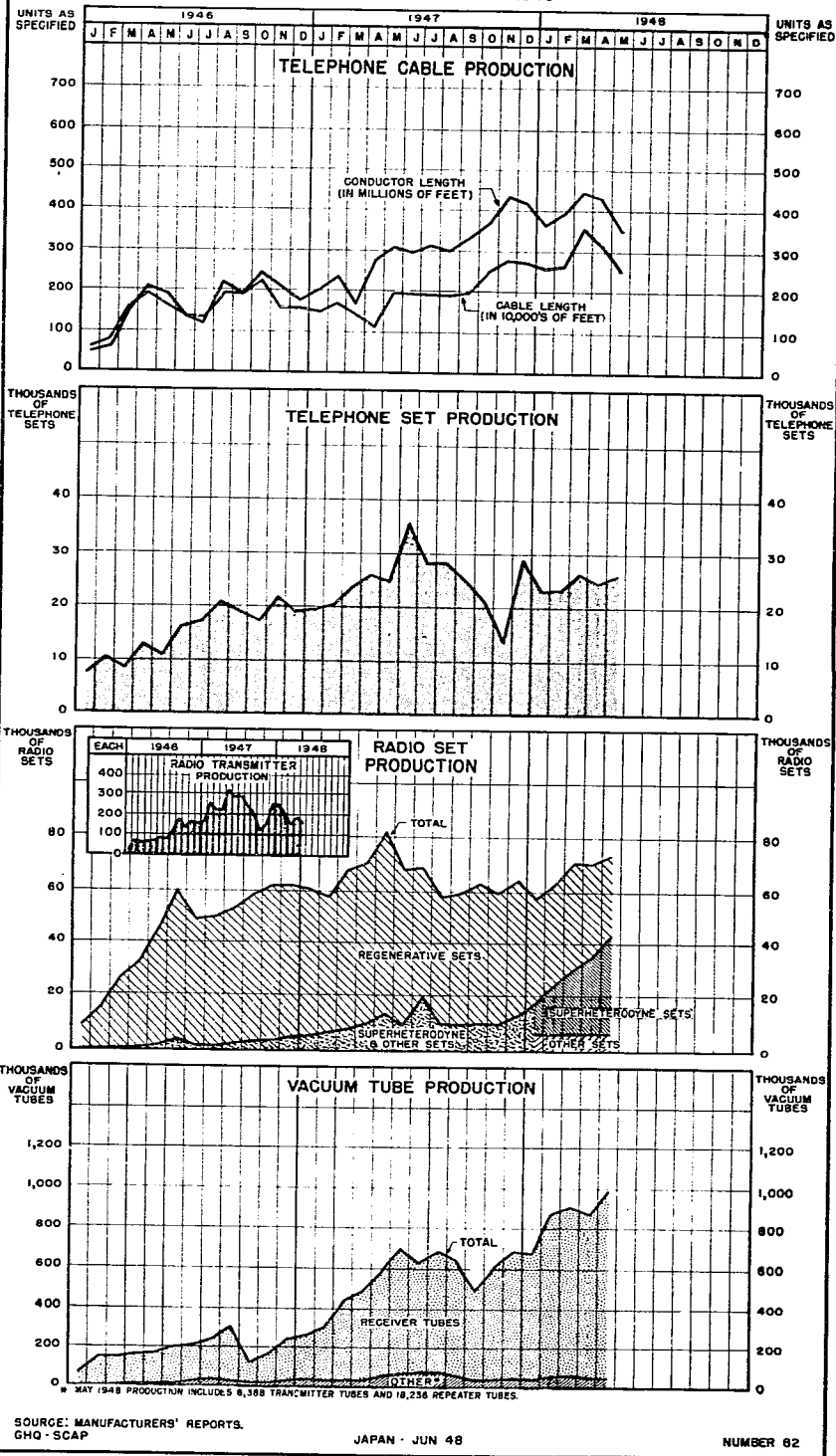
Radio Equipment

52. The production of regenerative radio receiving sets decreased 12 percent in May while production of superheterodyne sets increased 26 percent. Production of superheterodyne sets is steadily increasing and replacing weaker regenerative-type sets.

53. Radio transmitter production decreased 17 percent.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



RADIO RECEIVER AND TRANSMITTER PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Receivers		
Standard broadcast		
Regenerative sets	34,821	30,498
Superheterodyne sets	29,053	36,664
Others <u>a/</u>	<u>6,906</u>	<u>6,820</u>
Total	70,780	73,982
Transmitters	188	156

a/ Includes all-wave sets, radio-phonograph combinations and communications receivers.

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

54. Vacuum tube production increased 13 percent in May to the highest level since the beginning of the Occupation. Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, the largest single producer of vacuum tubes, resumed large-scale production after settling the labor dispute which curtailed April production. Minor production decreases at the other companies were caused by shortage of operating capital, labor disturbances and the tightening of quality standards.

VACUUM TUBE PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Receiver tubes	818,730	938,216
Repeater tubes	19,473	18,236
Transmitter tubes	6,103	6,388
Other tubes	<u>31,267</u>	<u>25,665</u>
Total	875,573	988,505

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

55. The number of receiver tubes allocated for new radio equipment increased 17 percent and the number allocated for replacements increased 16 percent. None were allocated for export in May.

RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Distribution</u>		<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
New radio equipment	300,000	350,000	36.7	37.3
Replacements	465,230	538,216	56.8	57.4
Operations	50,000	50,000	6.1	5.3
Export	<u>3,500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	818,730	938,216	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

56. Production of radio component parts in May remained at approximately the same level as April. The largest change was an increase of 11 percent in speaker production.

RADIO PARTS PRODUCTION
(thousands)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Condensers	2,212	2,153
Resistors	1,807	1,850
Transformers	189	197
Speakers	126	140
Other radio parts (thousands of yen)	29,174	26,687

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

Miscellaneous Equipment

57. The plan prepared by the Government for the disposition of the communication activities of the Second Demobilization Bureau is being carried out according to schedule. Radio facilities of the former Second Demobilization Bureau necessary for maritime safety are being taken over by the Maritime Safety Board's communications system. Telephone switchboards, lead-covered cable, generators, radio transmitters, radio receivers and vacuum tubes are among the items transferred.

58. Communications equipment ordered for the Korean civilian supply program valued at over ¥ 35,000,000 has been packed and is awaiting shipment.

Items of equipment valued at approximately ¥ 3,500,000 have been validated under separate GARIOA procurement procedure for shipment to Korea.

The Chinese Mission placed an export order in May for approximately 750 radio vacuum tubes, primarily for transmitter use.

PERSONNEL

59. The absenteeism rate among communications workers dropped to 2.8 percent in May from the April rate of 3.4. Absenteeism rates varied from 0.8 in the Nagano Bureau to 3.7 in the Osaka Bureau.

60. The total number of persons employed by the Ministry of Communications 30 April was 433,279, an increase of 925 women and a decrease of 6,482 men from 31 March figures.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

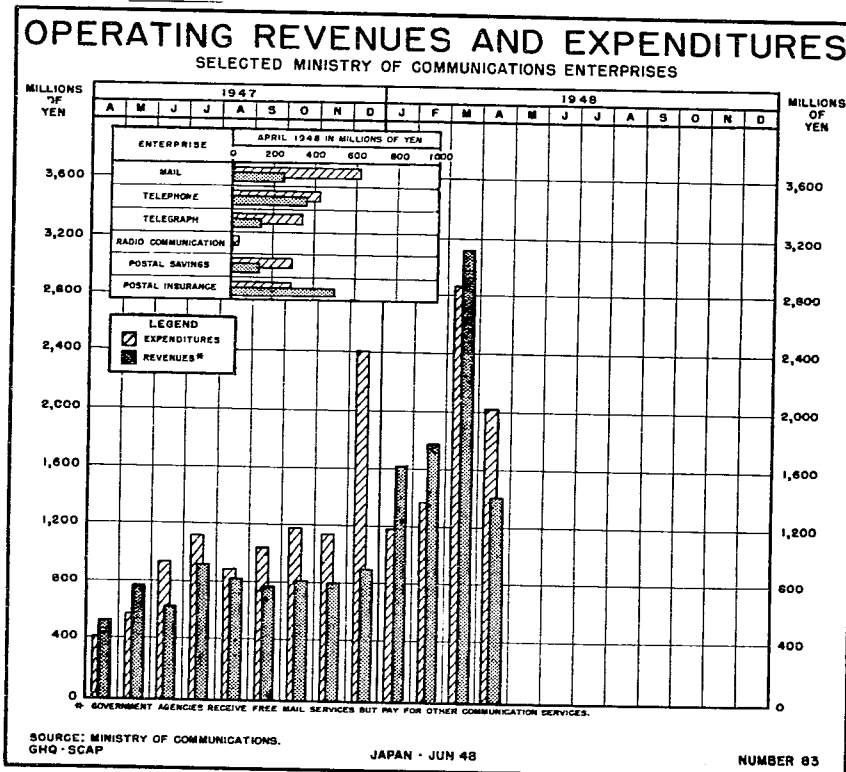
	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Administrative	18,956	19,156	5,248	5,423
Postal system	98,031	96,850	18,272	17,260
Postal savings	<u>36,360</u>	<u>35,863</u>	<u>32,791</u>	<u>32,429</u>
Subtotal	153,347	151,869	56,311	55,112

	Male		Female	
	31 March	30 April	31 March	30 April
Carried forward	153,347	151,869	56,311	55,112
Postal life insurance	38,862	39,590	16,124	16,038
Telephone	57,413	51,472	52,502	55,064
Telegraph	46,322	48,453	8,133	7,786
Radio	9,135	7,213	687	682
Total	305,079	298,597	133,757	134,682

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

61. Ministry of Communications enterprises operated at a net loss of ¥ 613,694,203 in April. Revenues of the postal life insurance enterprise include a transfer of ¥ 484,964,000 from the Ministry of Finance. Expenses were increased by an adjustment from the ¥ 1,800 wage level to a ¥ 2,500 level for the months of January through April.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

62. Engineering advisers of the National Rural Police, including engineers of the Ministry of Communications, completed preparation of preliminary specifications based on operational requirements of equipment to be used in the planned police VHF-FM network. Steps will be taken to present these requirements to interested manufacturers so that appropriate equipment may be developed.

63. The research and development appropriation of the Ministry of Communications for the 1948 fiscal year has been tentatively set at ¥ 215,000,000, approximately 30 percent of the ¥ 724,000,000 originally requested.

64. In connection with the development of a standard automatic telephone set, a light and simple telephone receiver with concentric magnetic poles has been developed by the Fuji Electric Company. Performance of this receiver is being compared with that of other suggested types to arrive at a design for final adoption.

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Labor and Employer Organizations.	1
Labor Relations	14
Labor Education	26
Wages and Working Conditions.	33
Employment and Unemployment	38
Administration.	45

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

1. Activities of labor organizations during the month reflected a growing struggle for power between the right and left wings of the labor movement and a move towards strengthening top control in the unions.

Organizational Activity

2. The Labor-Farmer Liaison Council, proposed to serve as a coordinating body between labor and farmer groups and the Diet, was inaugurated 9 June by some 50 representatives of 23 unions, including the National Congress of Industrial Unions, Liaison Council of National and Local Government Workers' Unions, All-Japan Communication Workers' Union and the Government Railway Workers' Union, and some 40 Diet members belonging to various political parties.

The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the Social Democratic Party, viewing the formation of the council with disfavor from the beginning, did not join on grounds of disagreement over Diet representation, although Social Democratic Party members were permitted to participate as individuals. Later the federation and the party formed a liaison committee of their own.

3. The Tokyo Council of Independent Labor Unions was inaugurated 12 June to unite independent labor unions in the Tokyo area and to keep them free from influence of political parties and the major federations. The council represented some 125,000 members of 67 varied independent labor unions in department stores, private railways, construction firms, other industries and newspapers including the Yomiuri and Mainichi. The objectives of the new organization are to advise its members on labor matters; to help unions from becoming company dominated; to extend labor education to unorganized groups; and to collect information on labor.

Anti-Communist and Democratization Movements

4. The first national convention of the NCIU Democratization League was held 12-13 June. Approximately 400 delegates from various NCIU affiliated unions and 100 observers from the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, Government Railway Workers' Union and other labor organizations attended. Jinsuke Mitsumura, central committee member of the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union, acted as chairman.

The convention centered around development of a program for democratization of the NCIU from within. To achieve this it was decided to establish league offices in conjunction with offices of the various participating unions and to concentrate on educational programs at working places. Communist faction activities were opposed by the convention but the principle of free political affiliation of union members was recognized.

Union Conventions

5. The Government Railway Workers' Union's Central Executive Committee elections, held prior to the union's regular national convention, reflected a shift to the left. Etsuo Kato, leader of the right-wing faction, was re-elected chairman by the slight margin of 63-62. Ichizo Suzuki, Communist and left-wing leader of the Shimbashi local, was elected vice-chairman and Daikichiro Kanamasa, Reformist (formerly referred to as a middle-of-the-road group, Kakushin Doshi-kai), became secretary general. Yoshiro Iyi, leader of the 1 February 1947 abortive general strike, defeated in the preceding election, was again elected to the committee.

Left-wing influence was also reflected in the 1-4 June national convention's wage decisions. The convention voted in favor of a ¥ 5,100 new monthly average wage and cooperation with the Liaison Council of National and Local Government Workers' Union to establish minimum wages. The decisions opposed the right-wing proposals of a ¥ 4,400 monthly average wage and maintenance of real wages rather than minimum wages. The right wing, however, won a point when the convention upheld the principle of job classification introduced in conjunction with the ¥ 2,920 wage scale. The convention also backed the right wing in supporting the policy against regional or local strikes without headquarters sanction. Other major decisions were:

- (1) To raise retirement allowances by a formula which would give a worker of 55, retiring after 35 years of service, ¥ 300,000 exclusive of taxes.
- (2) To oppose grievance machinery and increase in rail fares.
- (3) To cooperate with the Liaison Council of National and Local Government Workers' Unions on demands for marriage allowances.
- (4) To increase dues from ¥ 20 per month to ¥ 40.

The convention also approved establishment of a Central Strife Committee to conduct collective bargaining negotiations in place of the retiring Central Struggle and Strife Committee. The new committee, formed 15 June, was composed of 50 members of whom 40 were central committee members and 10 were elected from the regional chapters. The political lineup of the committee was 24 Democratization Leaguers and 26 Communists and Reformists, thereby giving the latter group a small balance of power.

6. The All-Japan Electric Power Workers' Union in its second national convention held 27-30 May elected a new Central Executive Committee and planned its reorganization. The new committee took over the functions of the Central Strike Committee which negotiated and directed disputes activities. Under the new setup the Central Executive Committee will make basic decisions with regard to disputes and the actual negotiations will be carried out by a subcommittee of 33 members. Politically the Executive Committee, despite

the minority status of Communists in the union, was composed of 45 Communists and seven sympathizers, 17 neutrals who more frequently sided with the left wing, and 58 anti-Communists. Three of the five top officials elected were Communists or sympathetic to their cause.

The union program adopted by the convention called for:

- (1) Establishment of a minimum wage based on a sliding scale.
- (2) Unification of the electric power industry.
- (3) Opposition to increases of electric power rates and the establishment of a consumers' tax on electricity.
- (4) Removal of officials in the industry who have attempted to abolish management-labor agreements under the pretext of enforcement of the Economic Decentralization Law.

7. The All-Japan Teachers' Union at its national convention 31 May - 1 June adopted a resolution calling for establishment of a minimum wage system but failed to agree whether to support the proposed ¥ 5,200 wage standard as adopted by the Liaison Council of National and Local Government Workers' Unions or the ¥ 4,400 proposed at the convention. The union referred the issue to the central committee for further study.

8. The fourth general conference of the Women's Section of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union was held 3-4 June and attended by approximately 150 representatives from the women's sections of the local communication workers' unions. The conference agreed on a policy which included the following points: (1) establishment of a minimum wage with classification of job not considered; (2) immediate establishment of marriage allowances; (3) opposition to high prices, taxes and the present government; and (4) unification of the labor movement.

Employer Organizations

9. The Japan Federation of Employers' Associations decided to work in cooperation with other employer organizations on recommendations for revision of labor laws and a concrete plan for wage stabilization under discussion in government circles. Supporting the Toho Studio in its right to discharge surplus workers, the federation submitted a resolution to the Government upholding managerial rights of employers along with labor's rights. The federation also suggested certain revisions in the proposed Enterprises' Associations Bill, pending before the Diet, in order to keep industry and labor at equal bargaining strength.

10. Employer associations also discussed formulation of a policy on grievance machinery and advocated arbitration of wage disputes and other issues. Unions expressed opposition to arbitration of wage disputes.

Membership in the International Labor Organization

11. In response to the petition from the Government to SCAP 26 May to permit Japanese observers to attend the ILO conference in the United States and possible early reaffiliation of Japan with the ILO, SCAP made no objection to the Government's taking such steps at the earliest possible time consistent with existing circumstances. However since the conference had already convened

there was not sufficient time to permit travel of the Japanese technical advisers.

Labor Lawyer Associations

12. A Labor Law Institute (Rodo Ho Kenkyo Kai) was inaugurated 29 May to study labor laws and to make analyses of judicial precedents regarding labor problems. The institute was organized by young lawyers, jurists and professors of Tokyo, Keio, Waseda, Meiji and St. Paul's universities. The institute, a nonpartisan group, is the third group of labor lawyers organized during recent months. Of the other groups the Labor Lawyers' Association is primarily interested in management problems and the Liberal Lawyers' Association sides with the leftist unions.

Labor Union Statistics

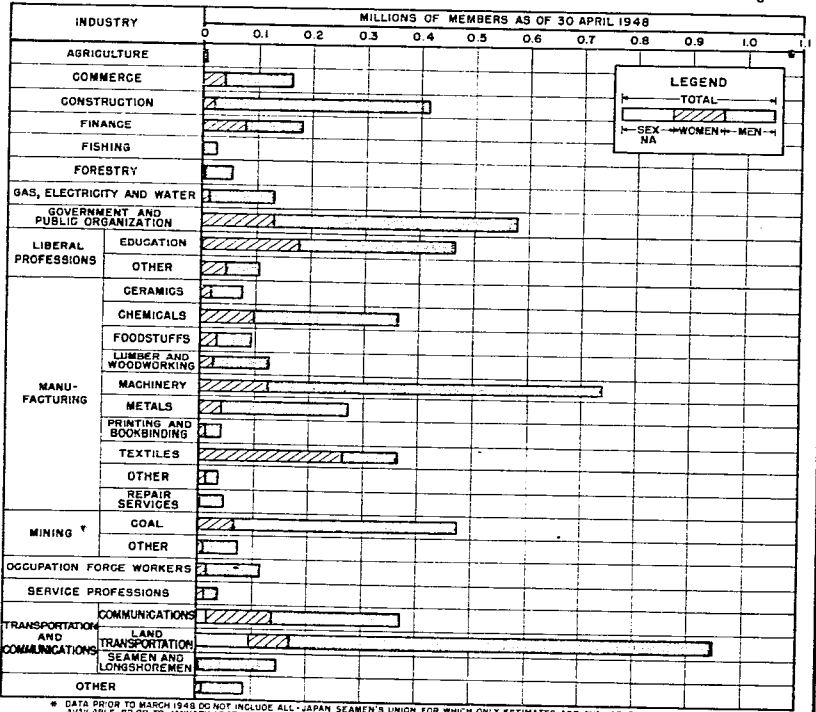
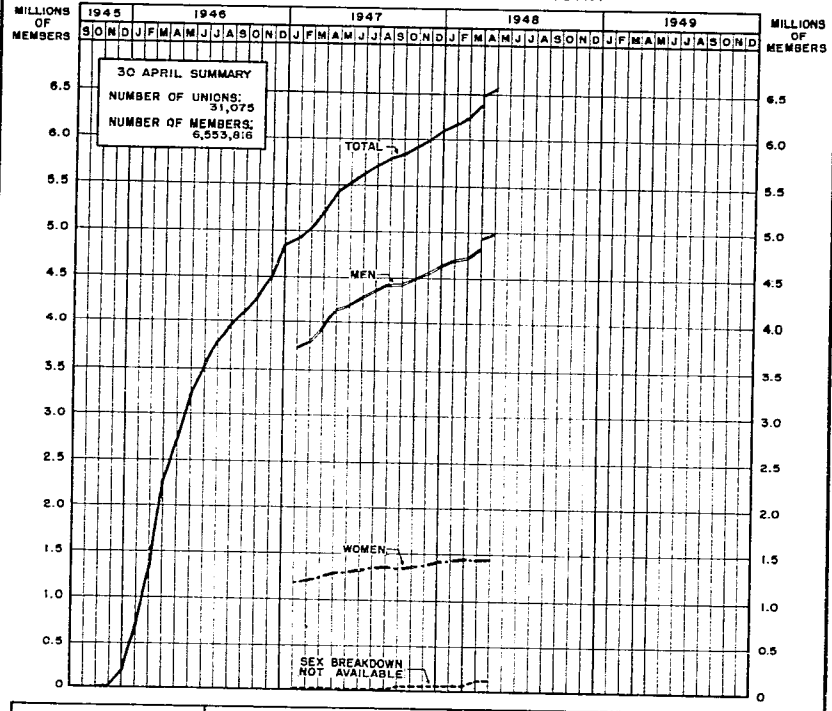
13. Organization of new labor unions continued at a low rate. Most major industries were already reorganized and a large number of small unions were dissolving and reorganizing or affiliating with larger groups. On 31 April labor unions numbered 31,075 with 6,553,816 members, including 40 seamen's unions with 102,756 members. New unions formed in April numbered 1,088 with 109,655 members while 252 unions with 48,822 members dissolved.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/
30 April b/

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership b/</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total c/</u>
Agriculture	131	6,378	1,454	7,832
Forestry	471	50,722	5,422	56,144
Fishing	151	24,907	2,052	26,959
Mining				
Coal	945	409,563	64,156	473,719
Other	<u>302</u>	<u>60,083</u>	<u>11,062</u>	<u>71,145</u>
Total	1,247	469,646	75,218	544,864
Construction	1,464	395,466	20,350	415,816
Manufacturing				
Metal	1,293	232,329	38,861	271,190
Machinery	3,697	615,477	123,910	739,387
Chemicals	1,986	267,470	97,253	364,723
Ceramics	515	56,015	19,692	75,707
Textiles	1,246	99,944	264,626	364,570
Lumber and woodworking	1,809	100,653	25,370	126,023
Foodstuffs	914	64,135	29,698	93,833
Printing and bookbinding	335	27,303	12,457	39,760
Other	379	21,787	13,705	35,492
Repair services	<u>261</u>	<u>44,318</u>	<u>3,453</u>	<u>47,771</u>
Total	12,455	1,529,431	629,025	2,158,456
Gas, electricity and water supply	637	118,702	13,044	132,185
Commerce				
Wholesale trades	192	19,462	5,565	25,027
Retail trades	305	30,643	17,374	48,017
Other	<u>392</u>	<u>75,026</u>	<u>15,445</u>	<u>90,471</u>
Total	889	125,131	38,384	163,515

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP*

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY



* DATA PRIOR TO MARCH 1948 DO NOT INCLUDE ALL JAPAN SEAMEN'S UNION FOR WHICH ONLY ESTIMATES ARE AVAILABLE. SEX BREAKDOWN NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1947.
 NOTE: NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR.
 GHQ - SCAP

Industry	Unions	Membership b/		
		Men	Women	Total c/
Finance	651	105,162	77,403	182,565
Transportation and communications				
Land transportation	2,676	780,812	73,165	949,908
Seamen	40	102,756	0	102,756
Longshoremen	251	39,622	4,975	44,597
Communications	<u>1,498</u>	<u>239,232</u>	<u>116,278</u>	<u>374,975</u>
Total	4,465	1,162,422	194,418	1,472,236
Service professions				
Amusement and recreation	161	8,947	6,867	15,814
Advertising and publicity	9	3,505	939	4,444
Other	<u>146</u>	<u>12,406</u>	<u>6,799</u>	<u>19,205</u>
Total	316	24,858	14,605	39,463
Liberal professions				
Education	1,493	287,425	175,702	465,674
Other	<u>1,323</u>	<u>61,301</u>	<u>46,281</u>	<u>107,592</u>
Total	2,816	348,726	221,983	573,266
Government and public organizations	4,977	447,904	131,303	579,294
Not elsewhere classified				
Occupation Force workers	280	96,340	18,274	114,614
Other	<u>125</u>	<u>75,695</u>	<u>10,922</u>	<u>86,617</u>
Total	405	172,035	29,196	201,231
Grand total	31,075	4,981,490	1,453,857	6,553,816

a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued.

b/ April 1948 figures adjusted on basis of 31 December 1947 survey, and membership of the All-Japan Seamen's Union with 40 locals and 102,756 members added.

c/ Totals include following figures for which no sex breakdown was available: gas, electricity and water supply 439; transportation and communications 115,396 (land transportation 95,931, communications 19,465); liberal professions 2,557 (education 2,547, other 10); government and public organizations 77; total 118,469.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR RELATIONS

14. Labor relations remained calm during June as unions negotiated for increased wages and discussed grievance machinery which was a major issue in labor relations in previous months. Unions viewed inclusion of grievance machinery in collective bargaining agreements with skepticism while major employer organizations expressed themselves in favor of it. Members of labor relations committees, while considering grievance machinery desirable, deemed it unnecessary under existing labor relations procedure.

Coal Industry

15. The two coal miners' union organizations at their national conventions ratified the grievance machinery clauses included in the national wage agreement. The All-Japan Coal Industry Labor Union accepted the clause by a vote of 73-40 and the All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions accepted it unanimously.

Government Railways

16. Several Government Railway Workers' Union locals in the Tokyo-Yokohama area went on 24-hour strikes at the beginning of the month following a breakdown in negotiations over payment of special area allowances. The strikes were in defiance of the national leadership in the union and contrary to the national convention's opposition to local disputes without headquarters sanction. A strike scheduled for 11 June was called off when the Kanagawa Prefectural Labor Relations Committee rendered a provisional ruling that area allowances be granted. Since there were special conditions bearing on other locals, the case was entrusted to the Central Labor Relations Committee for final settlement.

Private Railways

17. The mediation award rendered by the Central Labor Relations Committee 8 June in the wage dispute between the Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions and the Private Railway Employers' Association provided for a monthly base wage of ¥ 3,923 for railway workers in small cities and towns with adjustments by local bargaining for other areas. Agreements were reached by most companies at the end of the month on the area differentials based on the new wage scale. Pending the award by the CLRC only a few 24-hour work stoppages were carried on although many were threatened.

18. The dispute over wages and the reorganization plan at the All-Japan Express Company was settled 18 June through conciliation by the CLRC. The union accepted a plan providing for a base wage of ¥ 4,854 retroactive to 1 April, an efficiency allowance of ¥ 600 and doubled supervisory allowances. It was agreed that the question of the company's reorganization plan be submitted directly to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission for decision. During June the union had engaged in one nationwide 24-hour strike and in two 24-hour regional strikes.

Production Control

19. The 10 union leaders tried on charges of violating property rights while engaging in production control tactics at the Aikodo Printing Company were convicted in June and put on two years' probation for infliction of injuries, trespassing, obstruction of business and interference with property rights. During the trial the defense claimed that production control was a legal dispute tactic under Article I of the Trade Union Law and Article 35 of the Criminal Law, but the court ruled that dispute tactics infringing on private property rights constituted a violation of the Constitution. Upon release they returned to the plant and resumed production control.

Other Disputes and Negotiations

20. The Toho Studio continued its program of discharging employees and on 5 June announced that its personnel was reduced by a total of 1,019 employees, including those who voluntarily

resigned. On 1 June the company completely closed down its Kinuta studio where the main dispute with workers was going on but the workers continued to occupy the premises with no police interference until the Tokyo District Court issued an order for which the company had filed. Negotiations between management and the union were resumed later.

Members of the union continued to conduct a vigorous and extensive publicity campaign to enlist public support through "publicity action units" while money was contributed by sympathizing organizations. On the other side, some 30 leading shareholders of the company requested that Toho stop film production and close down the studios to improve the company's financial status.

Strikes were staged by five of the company's movie houses in Tokyo in protest against the refusal to meet in full the demands that wage allowances be paid for cost of living and that the Kinuta studio be reopened. The Chubu chapter went on strike demanding joint conferences on discharges and reshuffles.

21. In the case of Buddhism versus unionism the Kyoto Labor Relations Committee ruled that the transfer of seven priests of the Nishi Honganji Temple to branch temples because of their attempt to organize a priests' union constituted a violation of Article II of the Trade Union Law.

Disputes Statistics

22. In April 221,396 workers were involved in 79 labor disputes accompanied by work stoppages and work disruptions, compared with the March figure of 937,171 persons involved in 98 cases. In addition 2,062,887 workers were involved in 84 other labor relations cases not accompanied by work stoppages, where negotiations broke down and a third party intervened to assist in settlement; this increase over March's 1,439,254 workers involved in 96 cases was due primarily to local disputes in government and private railways.

Almost all of the 285,669 man-days of idleness were due to one-day work stoppages by the All-Japan Coal Industry Workers' Union, by Government employees and by workers in the Tokyo express and electric power companies in Kanagawa Prefecture.

LABOR DISPUTES AND MAN-DAYS IDLE April

	Beginning During the Month		Carried Over From the Preceding Month		Total	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
accompanied by act of dispute						
Strikes	35	203,123	5	540	40	203,663
Lockouts	5	352	4	127	9	479
Slowdowns	5	7,449	8	6,126	13	13,575
Production control	2	2,001	15	1,678	17	3,679
Total	47	212,925	32	8,471	79	221,396

	Beginning During		Carried Over		Total	
	the Month		From the			
	Workers	Workers	Workers	Workers	Workers	Workers
	Number	Involved	Number	Involved	Number	Involved
Not accompanied by act of dispute <u>a/</u>	33	215,158	51	1,847,729	84	2,062,887
Grand total	80	428,083	83	1,856,200	163	2,284,283
Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts <u>b/</u>	-	-	-	-	285,669	204,142

a/ Includes disputes where negotiations have broken down and a third party has intervened to assist in adjustment.

b/ Assumes a six-day work-week.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY
April

	Accompanied by		Not Accompanied		Total	
	Act of Dispute		by Act of Dispute			
	Workers	Workers	Workers	Workers	Workers	Workers
	Number	Involved	Number	Involved	Number	Involved
Manufacturing	56	64,633	51	43,871	107	108,504
Mining	12	134,689	8	183,121	20	317,810
Transportation and communi- cations	4	20,622	6	1,008,308	10	1,028,930
Education and liberal pro- fessions	2	1,200	8	817,695	10	818,895
All others <u>a/</u>	5	252	11	9,892	16	10,144
Total	79	221,396	84	2,062,887	163	2,284,283

a/ Includes agriculture, marine products, commerce and others.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

23. Tabulation of demands presented in labor disputes from January 1946 through April 1948 showed that demands for wage increases, cost-of-living allowances and other forms of remuneration constituted about half of all demands. During 1946 demands for reduction of working hours, more holidays and participation in personnel and management affairs were numerous, but decreased in 1947 and became insignificant in 1948. The drop was due to adjustments made through collective bargaining, to general acceptance of new standards and to the eventual enactment of the Labor Standards Law. Issues pertaining to conclusion of collective bargaining agreements continued to prevail in large numbers throughout the whole 1946-48 period.

DEMANDS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES
January 1946 - April 1948

Kind of Demand	1946			1947			1948			
	January-June	July-December	Total	January-June	July-December	Total	January	February	March	April
Recognition of labor union	13	4	17	8	2	10	0	2	0	0
Collective agreements										
Conclusion of collective agreements	94	152	246	96	104	200	24	15	27	22
Recognition of the right to bargain collectively	78	15	93	7	5	12	0	0	1	0
Total	172	203	375	103	109	212	24	15	28	22
Wages and allowances										
Increase of wages	322	353	675	187	296	483	28	40	66	55
Opposition to decrease of wages	6	11	17	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Payment of wages at regular periods	6	14	20	12	27	39	1	4	3	4
Revision of wage calculation method	31	38	69	20	17	37	0	1	3	1
Year-end or special cost-of-living allowances	35	150	185	41	121	162	15	15	12	8
Payment of income tax and commutation by company	36	40	76	15	31	46	1	4	4	2
Payment of disputes expenses by company	17	21	38	9	15	24	2	3	2	1
Payment or increase of layoff allowances	20	2	22	2	6	8	2	2	2	1
Establishment or increase of regular discharge allowances	84	66	150	68	71	139	14	10	17	15
Increase of payments in kind and fair distribution of commodities	61	35	96	25	16	41	2	5	2	2
Total	636	667	1,303	379	600	979	70	75	114	89
Working conditions										
Reduction of working hours	126	77	203	25	17	42	1	1	6	2
Increase of number of paid holidays	134	93	227	21	42	63	1	3	3	2
Change or opposition to the working methods	3	2	5	0	6	6	0	1	2	0
Total	263	172	435	46	65	111	2	5	9	4
Abolition of discrimination between staff and laborers	13	18	31	5	4	9	0	0	1	0
Personnel affairs										
Participation in personnel affairs	64	34	98	6	7	13	1	1	1	0
Change in supervisory personnel	114	54	168	18	15	33	1	0	6	2
Total	178	88	266	24	22	46	2	1	7	2
Management affairs										
Participation in management	122	55	177	13	10	23	4	3	4	1
Revision of organizational structure	43	20	63	10	8	18	1	1	1	2
Total	165	75	240	23	18	41	5	4	5	3
Employment										
Opposition to layoffs or lockouts	20	31	51	13	35	48	6	5	8	4
Opposition to discharge or return for reinstatement of the discharged	64	116	180	47	65	112	19	11	18	8
Total	84	147	231	60	100	160	25	16	26	12
Welfare facilities	77	33	110	13	13	26	0	3	2	2
Other demands a/	113	151	264	101	157	258	27	22	34	37
Grand total	1,664	1,571	3,235	773	1,070	1,843	159	159	228	171

a/ Includes adoption of closed-shop system; disclosure of company's financial records; discharge of former union members who opposed the union; democratization of the company; full employment; payment of workmen's accident insurance benefits; abolition of discrimination between men and women; dissolution of company unions; assistance to place discharged workers with other establishments; special allowances for families of service men; expulsion of top union officials from the union; respect of workers' human rights; opposition to transfer of property rights of mines; discharge of workers not participating in disputes; opposition to the Labor Relations Adjustment Law and others.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

Labor Relations Committees

24. The second annual convention of labor relations committees 8-10 June concerned itself primarily with policy and administrative problems. The convention reaffirmed its conviction that labor relations committees should be completely independent administratively and free from any influence of government, labor or employers. Opinion expressed by the convention regarding grievance machinery was that it was desirable to include it in collective bargaining agreements but with the existing machinery for handling labor relations and the labor-management councils it was not particularly necessary at the present time. The convention recommended that:

- (1) No revisions be made in existing labor legislation.
- (2) Committee chairmen have full administrative powers.
- (3) Full consideration be given to budgetary requirements of the committee.
- (4) Violations of Article 11 of the Trade Union Law be judged on the basis of the employer's intent and if there is evidence that the intent is to destroy or weaken the union, employers should be penalized even if the union consented to the discharges.

25. Preliminary analysis of records on third-party intervention to assist in settlement of labor disputes showed that from December 1946 through April 1948 labor relations committees assisted in the adjustment of all major disputes, covering more than 99 percent of the total number of workers involved in all disputes. Government labor officials, other unions and members of political parties assisted in adjusting the remaining disputes. With the exception of March 1948, when the government workers engaged in the 24-hour strikes, major disputes were adjusted without work stoppages or work disruptions.

THIRD PARTY INTERVENTION IN SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES a/

	Labor Relations Committee						Other b/					
	Accompanied by Acts of Dispute		Not Accompanied by Acts of Dispute		Total		Accompanied by Acts of Dispute		Not Accompanied by Acts of Dispute		Total	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
1946												
December	12	24,863	8	1,433,563	20	1,458,426	10	1,679	2	207	12	1,886
1947												
January	14	3,301	14	1,446,201	28	1,449,502	12	1,437	2	579	14	2,016
February	15	2,867	18	1,443,531	33	1,446,398	9	740	4	850	13	1,590
March	16	4,877	12	13,201	28	18,078	11	1,213	2	553	13	1,766
April	7	1,442	11	189,782	18	191,224	0	0	1	829	1	829
May	13	748	17	85,087	30	85,835	3	397	2	576	5	973
June	10	6,754	16	28,170	32	34,924	12	4,361	7	3,428	19	7,789
July	21	13,713	19	8,082	40	21,795	5	328	9	2,503	14	3,231
August	30	12,226	21	24,389	67	46,615	19	1,423	9	604	28	2,027
September	36	6,361	36	149,013	74	155,374	17	2,324	4	568	21	2,892
October	23	11,189	57	1,755,956	80	1,767,145	7	1,226	1	15	8	1,241
November	21	7,406	54	1,746,266	75	1,753,672	9	688	2	92	11	780
December	18	122,750	76	1,797,371	94	1,920,121	4	500	4	123	8	623
1948												
January	15	12,615	90	1,919,540	105	1,932,155	5	244	10	6,334	15	6,578
February	16	139,882	94	1,872,468	110	2,012,350	12	387	8	6,053	20	6,440
March	24	1,189,547	85	1,277,675	109	2,467,222	7	159	11	161,579	18	161,738
April	24	26,262	78	1,854,626	102	1,880,888	6	70,437	6	202,261	12	272,698

a/ Includes cases and workers involved in disputes occurring during the month with exception of December: 1946 which includes only disputes started during the month.

b/ Includes government labor officials, other unions and members of political parties.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR EDUCATION

Visual Aids

26. The Industrial Safety Institute in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor produced the first Japanese film strip on safety since the end of the war, entitled "How to Keep Your Shop Beautiful and Bright." The institute also produced in the same period two film strips showing American safety posters with Japanese subtitles.

27. The Kyoto library featured a poster exhibit together with a display of books on labor and related subjects depicting educational and recreational activities of United States and British working women.

28. A Labor Education Exhibition, sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Labor and the Central Labor College and held at the college 11 June, displayed pamphlets, newspapers, books, posters, kami-shibai, film strips and movies and suggestions for their use. The exhibition, attended primarily by staff members of educational departments of national unions, was opened by the Minister of Labor and government officials and representatives of the major federations spokes.

Schools

29. A survey of labor lectures and short courses made by the Ministry of Labor during March indicated that trade-union groups depended on lecturers from government agencies and college professors rather than on trade-union lecturers. Japanese labor legislation, labor movement and labor organization subjects were discussed in the majority of lectures.

30. The Japan General Federation of Municipal Workers' Unions held several short-term labor schools throughout Honshu during the past three months and plans were completed for a summer and fall lecture series.

31. The Ishikawa prefectural local of the Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Union and the Miyagi and Aichi locals held evening classes 5-31 May.

32. Unions and private organizations were the major contributors to labor publications during June while the Government continued its contributions.

PUBLICATIONS ON LABOR
June

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Government</u>		
"Lectures on Workers' Education"	Toyama Prefectural Labor Administration Section	3,000
"The Labor Relations Law"	Yamaguchi Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,000
"Collection of Labor Relations Lectures"	Yamaguchi Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,000
"Directory of the Unions of Ehime Prefecture"	Ehime Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,500
"Explanation of National Safety Week"	Ministry of Labor	50,000
"Manual of Job Analysis"	Ministry of Labor	2,000
"Collective Bargaining and Labor Agreements"	Ministry of Labor	10,000
<u>Unions</u>		
"White Paper on the Present Conditions of the Government Railways"	Government Railway Workers' Union	1,000
"The ¥ 2,920 Wage Structure"	Government Railway Workers' Union	1,000
"Directory of Trade-union Terms, Second Edition"	All-Japan Communication Workers' Union	20,000
"How to Conduct a Union Meeting"	All-Japan Communication Workers' Union	30,000
"Material on Administrative Dismissal, Part I"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Material on Administrative Dismissal, Part II"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"On the Worsening of the Labor Laws"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Unions (continued)</u>		
"Regulations on Use of Political Funds"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Materials on the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Youth and Women's Sections Meeting"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Materials on Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union Cultural Council"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Draft Laws for Deciding New Basic Salaries"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"The Minimum Salary; Theory and Practice"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Special Allowances for Workers in Cold Areas"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Expulsion of Corrupt and Reactionary Bureaucrats"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Materials on Organizing Problems"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Materials on Salary Problems"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Job Classification"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Laws on the Setting of New Wages for Government Officials"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Wages Related to the Cost of Living"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Second Report of the Temporary Salary Committee"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Present Situation of All Major Trade-unions"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"Laws on Government Officials' Salaries"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
"On the Minimum Salary Guarantee"	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union	-
<u>Private</u>		
"Manual for Trade-union Meeting Procedure"	Central Labor College	3,000

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Private (continued)</u>		
"Development of Labor-Management Conference in Great Britain"	Central Labor College	3,000
"The Left-wing Unions Will Dig Their Own Graves"	Matsuta Hosoya	15,000
"Manual for Leaders of Democratic Trade-unions"	Matsuta Hosoya	5,000
"The Logic of the Democratization League"	Minoru Takano	10,000
<u>Government and Private</u>		
"Materials Concerning Labor Education Exhibition"	Central Labor College and Ministry of Labor	1,000

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

33. While the Government discussed wage stabilization and set the new wage level of ¥ 3,700 on which the 23 June price revisions were based, government workers presented demands for a net monthly average wage of ¥ 5,200. Wage settlements in several key private industries reached through collective bargaining were substantially higher. The All-Japan Iron and Steel Company settled for a June wage level of ¥ 6,300. Toyo High Pressure Industrial settled for ¥ 5,850 while Showa Electric and Mitsubishi Chemical were negotiating for average monthly wages of ¥ 6,000 and ¥ 7,000 respectively. The three companies are leading fertilizer producers.

34. Following wage settlements in transportation and communications, electric power, textiles and several other key industries during late March and April, average money wages, according to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics' April wage survey, showed a higher increase in April than during any month in the preceding half-year period. Wages increased at a higher rate for women than for men.

April average money wages for men and women in all manufacturing increased 14 percent over March, with an 11 percent increase for men and 32 percent for women. In the textile industry the wage increase was 73 percent for men and 78 percent for women; in gas, electricity and water supply, 23 and 30 percent respectively; and in transportation 19 and 24 percent.

AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY PAYMENTS a/

<u>Industry</u>	<u>April (yen)</u>		
	<u>Average All Wages b/</u>	<u>Men c/</u>	<u>Women c/</u>
Manufacturing	3,575	4,151	2,097
Metallurgy	4,135	4,354	2,230
Machines and tools	3,775	4,023	2,208
Chemicals	3,562	4,209	1,868
Ceramics	3,678	4,201	1,935
Textiles	2,657	5,060	2,100
Lumber and woodworking	2,633	2,870	1,502
Foodstuffs	3,449	4,171	1,963
Printing and bookbinding	4,700	5,419	3,181
Other	2,511	2,967	1,685

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Average All Wages</u>	<u>b/ Men</u>	<u>c/ Women</u>
Gas, electricity and water supply	4,497	4,676	2,394
Coal mining	4,721	5,074	2,179
Metal mining	3,043	3,277	1,573
Transportation	4,402	4,647	2,704
Commerce	3,996	5,625	2,175

a/ Includes all cash money payments which consist of base pay, production bonuses, overtime, differentials, piece rates, family and dependency allowances, all cost-of-living allowances and all periodic or special bonuses paid during the month.

b/ Includes staff and labor, men and women.

c/ Includes staff and labor.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

Labor Standards

35. Preliminary reports from 46 prefectural labor standards offices on inspections made in April for compliance with the Labor Standards Law showed that 9,955 inspections were made of which 9,398 were routine and 557 were complaint inspections. Most of the inspections were in establishments employing fewer than 100 workers. Of 19,019 violations of various types found, 7,175 involved noncompliance with provisions for keeping records and related regulations and 5,558 involved provisions relating to working hours, overtime, recess, annual vacations and others. A total of 1,046 were violations of Chapter VI of the Law dealing with employment provisions for women and minors.

Restitution of back wages amounting to ¥ 8,583,563 was made in 377 cases in 44 prefectures. None of the prefectures found it necessary to institute prosecution proceedings against employers since all complied with regulations after warnings and other actions had been made.

36. The application of the provisions of the Labor Standards Law which prohibit the employment of women and minors in specified hazardous occupations and night work resulted in 15,000 vacancies and the Ministry of Finance approved the employment of additional workers to fill vacancies. Displaced workers will be transferred to nonhazardous jobs and to day jobs.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

37. A number of technical amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law were passed, correcting and clarifying words, statements, omissions and errors in the original law discovered in the course of its application.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Labor Supply Projects

38. Ministry of Labor reports from 46 prefectures showed that 7,718 labor supply projects employing 228,732 workers have been declared illegal since 1 March when provisions of the Employment Security Law banning them went into effect. This figure represented about 15 percent of the total number of workers estimated to be under the control of illegal labor suppliers.

Reports on establishments closely controlled by labor bosses showed that after workers became direct employees of a company their productivity increased. At the Sasebo Harbor Transportation Company, one of the companies studied, loading and

unloading of salt from ships increased from 7.8 to 11.4 tons per man-day and from 10.7 to 15.8 respectively.

39. The Attorney-general's Office, in interpreting the Employment Security Law, determined that the law did not provide for prosecution of enterprises or persons using labor secured from illegal labor suppliers. The Cabinet on 15 June approved a proposed amendment to Articles 44 and 64-d of the law correcting the omission.

Coal Mine Employment

40. In line with the freezing of coal mine employment at or below the 30 April level for six months, the Coal Board issued procedures for enforcing the measure to its four regional offices, emphasizing that authorization of increases above the April level should be carefully considered and that all possibilities of transferring surface workers underground be explored before any increases would be permitted.

Employers will be required to certify with each order placed through public employment security offices for replacement of workers who quit that if workers are hired total employment will not exceed the authorized level.

Prison Labor

41. Due to the shortage of workers for essential public works in Hokkaido and overcrowded prison conditions, the Ministry of Labor enunciated the following policy regarding use of prison labor on certain public works.

Public employment security office chiefs of the labor market areas in which the project is located will be permitted to authorize the use of prison labor only if:

- (1) There is no free labor available in sufficient numbers in the labor market area.
- (2) Free labor cannot be recruited from adjacent labor market areas although housing is available.
- (3) On projects executed on contract basis contractors are unable to utilize free labor from other labor market areas in doing the job.
- (4) Labor unions and labor in general do not object to employment of prisoners.

Officials of the Ministry of Labor, the Attorney-general's Office and public employment security office chiefs concerned, after reviewing each case in Hokkaido, authorized use of 1,900 prison workers during July, August and September if the projects meet the conditions set up for the use of such labor.

Unemployment Insurance

42. Preliminary reports on the operation of the unemployment insurance program showed that ¥ 234,092,825 was paid in premiums in April, an increase of 35 percent over March. A total of 1,413 new workers received benefits in April while ¥ 1,847,732, slightly less than ¥ 1,000 per person, was paid to 1,941 persons in the first six months of operation, November through April.

43. An intensive campaign was begun to acquaint workers with their rights to unemployment insurance benefits and their power to enforce premium collection. In the publicity campaign large numbers of posters and leaflets were distributed to workers and employers and some 2,000 movie slides explaining the program were shown for one week in theaters throughout Japan. June was designated as "Unemployment Insurance Premium Payment Month" and special instructions were issued to the prefectural governors directing them to enforce premium collection.

Occupational Information

44. One thousand copies of a manual of instructions on procedures and forms for collecting job information were issued by the Employment Security Bureau to job analysts. Instructions were given in the use of the manual and in the procedures used in job analysis.

The first two industry job studies on the manufacture of electric light bulbs and tobacco processing were completed in June.

ADMINISTRATION

45. An advisory committee of 33 experts on problems of women and minors was appointed by the chief of the Women's and Minors' Bureau in June. The committee, composed of women representatives from major labor organizations, government officials and prominent men and women connected with welfare activities, was set up to advise the chief of the bureau on problems concerning women and minor workers and women in general.

SECTION 9

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Commercial Agreements	1
Revival of Tourist Trade.	7
Private Foreign Trade	8
Trade by Countries.	11
Trade Balances.	13
Trade in Specified Commodities.	14

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS

1. The Board of Trade (Boeki Cho) was authorized 28 May to deal directly with firms and persons outside Japan and with foreign firms, persons and missions in Japan on commercial matters concerning international trade. All contracts made, including those with foreign governments, are subject to review and validation by SCAP.

2. A \$ 60,000,000 credit agreement was completed 6 June between five private American banks and the controller of the Occupied Japan Export-Import Revolving Fund to finance the procurement of raw cotton in the United States.

3. On 31 May an over-all sterling payment agreement was executed between Japan and sterling area countries placing private and government trade on a cash basis in sterling currency subject to periodic settlement of balances.

The only exception is transactions involving textiles manufactured from raw cotton procured in the United States.

4. The Japanese Government released approximately 100,000,000 yards of assorted cotton textiles 7 June for sale to countries participating in the sterling payment agreement.

5. A trade agreement was completed between Japan and China 9 June covering all private and government trade between the two countries. It will operate through two open accounts: Account A for government-to-government transactions and Account B for private trade transactions. Credits for both accounts will be built up by initial exports of Chinese commodities to Japan.

6. The SCAP Foreign Trade Office in New York discontinued direct sales operations 12 June. Its functions now are limited to assisting American buyers in obtaining desired Japanese products.

REVIVAL OF TOURIST TRADE

7. SCAP announced the revival of Japan's tourist trade 24 June on a limited scale as a means by which Japan may acquire additional foreign exchange. Beginning 1 July the Japan Travel Bureau will arrange one seven-day conducted tour a week with

accommodations for a maximum of 24 persons. Total cost of the tour will be \$ 175 per person.

PRIVATE FOREIGN TRADE

8. On 30 May Japanese buyers purchased approximately \$ 10,000,000 worth of raw cotton from the United States. This purchase represented the first private raw cotton procurement since hostilities ceased.

9. In the first private trade transactions with countries in the sterling areas, contracts for the purchase of approximately \$ 10,000,000 worth of raw cotton were concluded between Japan and India from 24 May to 1 June. On 1 June Japan contracted to buy approximately \$ 2,700,000 worth of raw cotton from Pakistan.

10. Private trade transactions approved in April included 56 import contracts valued at \$ 19,226,000 and 632 export contracts valued at \$ 8,018,000. Those approved in May included 86 import contracts valued at \$ 12,693,000 and 617 export contracts valued at \$ 12,768,000. Japan's private foreign trade balance was positive in the amount of \$ 126,000 for the first five months of 1948.

PRIVATE TRADE CONTRACTS a/

	<u>April</u>		<u>May</u>		<u>1948 Cumulative b/</u>	
	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
Imports	56	19,226,000	86	12,693,000	264	45,612,000
Exports	632	8,016,000	617	12,768,000	2,655	45,738,000

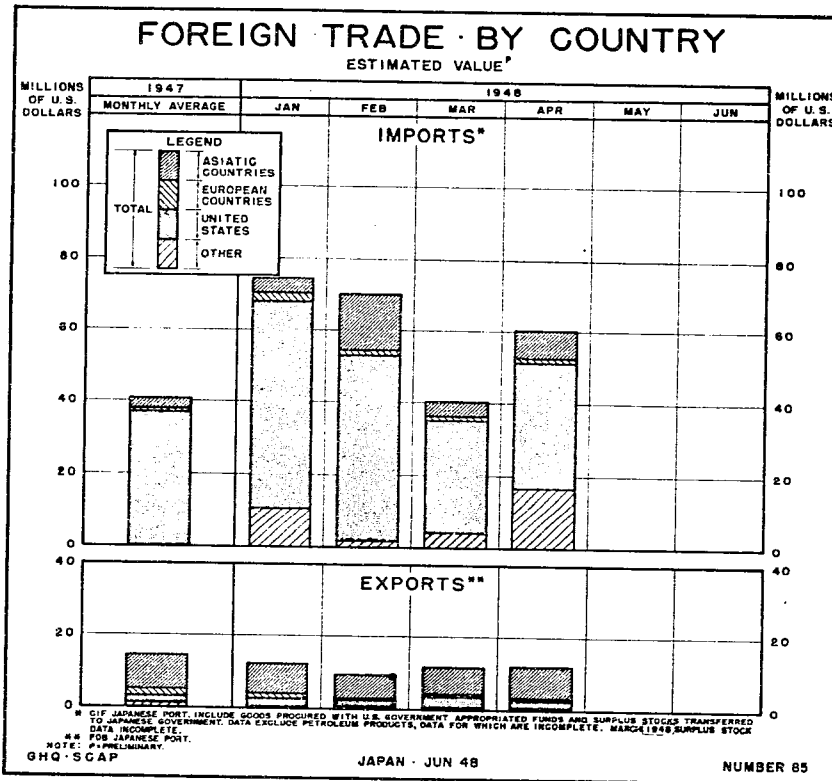
a/ Includes dollar equivalent of contracts executed in sterling.
b/ Revised.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

Imports

11. Japan received 58 percent of her total April imports from the United States, 13 percent from Asia and two percent from Europe. Cuba accounted for 19 percent of the month's total imports and Mexico for six percent.

Countries furnishing Japan with more than \$ 5,000,000 worth of commodity imports in April were the United States, China and Cuba.



ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS INTO JAPAN ^{a/}
By Country of Origin
(dollars)

	<u>April</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>Cumulative</u>
United States	34,898,893 ^{b/}	174,615,295 ^{b/}
Asia		
Borneo	25,183	25,183
Ceylon	81,451	81,451
China	5,722,512	6,094,825
French Indo-China	256,977	256,977
Hongkong	206,600	1,903,712
India	20,292	12,657,686
Korea	197,030	1,805,843
Netherlands East Indies	519,662	1,398,769
Philippine Republic	275,699	5,183,509
Ryukyu Islands	10,619	28,718
Singapore	384,599	1,855,952
U. S. S. R.	0	32
Total	7,700,624	31,290,557

	<u>April</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
Europe		
Belgium	50,940	326,940
Italy	1,014,001	2,331,802
Netherlands	0	17,342
United Kingdom <i>c/</i>	<u>304,437</u>	<u>3,655,085</u>
Total	1,369,378	6,331,169
Others		
Argentina	457,471	1,465,601
Australia	280,947	280,947
Canada	3,299	3,299
Cuba	11,701,310	26,462,512
Egypt	594,968	1,423,498
Guam	0	20,140
Mexico	3,329,123	3,329,123
Uruguay	<u>0</u>	<u>88,749</u>
Total	16,367,118	33,072,869
Grand total	60,326,013	245,310,880

a/ C.I.F. Japanese ports.

b/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government; excludes value of petroleum imports other than heating fuel in March, data for which are not available.

c/ Includes British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

Exports

12. Asia, Japan's leading customer in April, received 74 percent of the estimated dollar value of the month's total exports. Shipments to the United States accounted for 17 percent of total April exports and those to Europe four percent.

Hongkong imported \$ 2,859,166 worth of Japanese commodities in April. The Netherlands East Indies imported merchandise valued at \$ 2,706,610 and Korea merchandise valued at \$ 2,052,070.

Commodities exported to the United States in April were valued at \$ 1,998,780.

Countries receiving more than \$ 500,000 and less than \$ 1,000,000 of Japan's April exports were China and Egypt.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM JAPAN *a/* By Country of Destination (dollars)

	<u>April</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
United States	1,998,780	8,593,884
Asia		
Afghanistan	0	13,003
Burma	0	389,394
Ceylon	<u>0</u>	<u>22,000</u>
Subtotal	0	424,397

	<u>April</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>Cumulative</u>
Asia (continued)		
Carried forward	0	424,397
China	987,459	2,643,172
French Indo-China	0	13,300
Hongkong	2,859,166	6,338,056
Iran	0	8,324
Korea	2,052,070	4,798,324
Netherlands East Indies	2,705,610	14,653,406
Philippine Republic	8,727	676,797
Ryukyu Islands	6,866	593,268
Siam	4,678	131,579
Singapore	290,700	1,429,699
Syria	0	49,747
Total	9,916,276	31,760,069
Europe		
Belgium	11,475	154,749
France	105,736	105,736
Germany	0	754,303
Netherlands	0	300,153
Sweden	550	3,900
Switzerland	25,899	66,037
United Kingdom	355,684	1,271,787
Total	499,344	2,656,655
Others		
Argentina	0	31,235
Australia	0	560,299
Belgian Congo	1,144	146,380
Canada	12,404	154,888
Egypt	523,652	1,205,449
French Morocco	12,972	12,972
Panama Republic	2,957	2,957
Total	553,129	2,114,180
Grand total	11,967,529	45,124,788

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.

TRADE BALANCES

13. Japan's over-all trade balance for the first four months of 1948 was negative in the amount of \$ 200,186,092. Her trade balance with the United States for the same period was negative in the amount of \$ 166,021,401.

Although Japan's over-all trade balance with Asia was favorable in the amount of \$ 469,512 in the first four months of 1948, her trade balances with some Asiatic countries showed a much larger favorable figure. Japan's trade balances were favorable with the Netherlands East Indies in the amount of \$ 13,254,637; with Hongkong, \$ 4,434,344; and with Korea, \$ 2,994,481.

Among Japan's negative trade balances in the first four months of 1948 with Asiatic countries was that with India,

\$ 12,657,586; the Philippine Republic, \$ 4,506,712; and China, \$ 3,451,653.

Japan's trade balance with Europe from January through April was negative in the amount of \$ 3,674,514. The most outstanding favorable balance developed with a European country was that with Germany, in the amount of \$ 754,303.

TRADE BALANCES
(estimated dollar value)

Country	Imports April	Exports April	1948 Balance
United States a/	34,898,893	1,998,780	-166,021,401
Asia			
Afghanistan	0	0	13,003
Borneo	25,183	0	-25,183
Burma	0	0	389,394
Ceylon	81,451	0	-59,451
China	5,722,512	987,459	-3,451,653
French Indo-China	256,977	0	-243,677
Hongkong	206,500	2,859,166	4,434,344
India	20,292	0	-12,657,586
Iran	0	0	8,324
Korea	197,030	2,052,070	2,994,481
Netherlands East Indies	519,662	2,706,610	13,254,637
Philippine Republic	275,639	8,727	-4,506,712
Ryukyu Islands	10,619	6,866	564,550
Siam	0	4,678	131,579
Singapore	384,599	290,700	-426,253
Syria	0	0	49,747
U. S. S. R.	0	0	-33
Total	7,700,624	8,916,276	469,512
Europe			
Belgium	50,940	11,475	-172,191
France	0	105,736	105,736
Germany	0	0	754,303
Italy	1,014,001	0	-2,331,802
Netherlands	0	0	282,811
Sweden	0	550	3,900
Switzerland	0	25,899	66,037
United Kingdom b/	304,437	355,684	-2,383,298
Total	1,369,378	499,344	-3,674,514
Others			
Argentina	457,471	0	-1,434,366
Australia	280,947	0	279,352
Belgian Congo	0	1,144	146,380
Canada	3,299	12,404	151,589
Cuba	11,701,310	0	-26,462,512
Egypt	594,968	523,652	-218,049
French Morocco	0	12,972	12,972
Guam	0	0	-20,140
Mexico	3,329,123	0	-3,329,123
Panama Republic	0	2,957	2,957
Uruguay	0	0	-88,749
Total	16,367,118	553,129	-30,959,689
Grand total	60,336,013	11,967,529	-200,186,092

- a/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government; excludes value of petroleum imports other than heating fuel in March, data for which are not available.
- b/ Includes British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

TRADE IN SPECIFIED COMMODITIES

Imports

14. The dollar value of foodstuffs received in April was estimated at \$ 31,276,591, 52 percent of the month's total imports. Most important among the foods imported were vegetable food products and beverages from the United States and sugar from Cuba and Mexico. Other foodstuff imports were vegetables and sugar from China, molasses from the Philippine Republic, flour and tapioca from Hongkong and lever from Korea.

15. The estimated dollar value of textile fibers and manufactures imported in April was \$ 15,473,371, 26 percent of the month's total imports. Imports from the United States included raw cotton valued at \$ 9,171,926, cotton manufactures and cotton linter pulp valued at \$ 248,019, wool manufactures valued at \$ 1,712,573, vegetable fiber manufactures valued at \$ 187,085 and miscellaneous textile products valued at \$ 3,003,197.

Textile fibers imported from other countries included unmanufactured wool from Argentina and Australia, raw cotton from Egypt and hemp from the Philippines.

16. The estimated dollar value of nonmetallic minerals received in April was \$ 4,686,317, eight percent of the month's total imports. Most important among the nonmetallic minerals imported was industrial salt from the United States valued at \$ 2,188,330. Other countries furnishing smaller amounts of industrial salt were Italy, the United Kingdom, French Indo-China and Egypt. Mica was imported from Borneo and India, amorphous graphite from Korea, graphite from Ceylon and clay from Hongkong.

Imports of metals and manufactures represented an estimated dollar value of \$ 3,943,166, seven percent of April's total imports. The most important commodity received in this classification was iron ore from China valued at \$ 3,626,938.

17. Other April imports were inedible vegetable products valued at \$ 2,605,097, four percent of the month's total imports, including laundry starch, cornstarch and scrap rubber from the United States and crude rubber from the Netherlands East Indies and Singapore. Chemicals and related products valued at \$ 1,359,483, two percent of the month's total imports, included fertilizer from the United States and chemical extract from Italy. Machinery and vehicles, inedible animal products, wood and paper products and miscellaneous products accounted for the remaining one percent of total April imports.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS TO JAPAN a/
By Type of Commodity
(dollars)

	<u>April</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>Cumulative</u>
Animals and animal products, edible		
Meat products	109,195	547,256
Animal oils and fats	485	815
Dairy products	20,618	1,375,406
Fish and fish products	2,522	218,253
Other	<u>14,628</u>	<u>165,429</u>
Total	147,448	2,307,169
Animals and animal products, inedible		
Hides and skins	164,900	354,118
Leather	188,461	190,610
Leather manufactures	210,417	269,215
Other	<u>240,770</u>	<u>943,709</u>
Total	804,548	1,757,653
Vegetable food products and beverages		
Grains and preparations	8,489,736	50,681,132
Vegetables and preparations	3,563,861	24,131,289
Fodders and feeds	0	14,395
Fruits and preparations	2,355,465	5,558,784
Nuts and preparations	763	619,042
Vegetable oils and fats, edible	0	55,162
Table beverage materials	211	3,447
Spices	1	137,342
Sugar and related products	16,671,476	32,131,683
Beverages	<u>46,630</u>	<u>860,062</u>
Total	31,128,143	114,192,338
Vegetable food products, inedible, except fiber and wood		
Rubber and manufactures	891,100	3,270,317
Tobacco and manufactures	6,897	1,809,842
Oil seeds	0	4,818,047
Seeds, except oil seeds	281,436	313,533
Miscellaneous vegetable products, inedible	1,400,003	3,463,860
Naval stores, gums and resins	<u>25,661</u>	<u>677,689</u>
Total	2,605,097	14,353,288
Textile fibers and manufactures		
Cotton, unmanufactured	9,609,335	67,221,734
Cotton, semimanufactured	209,014	209,014
Cotton, manufactured	113,083	472,315
Wool, unmanufactured	572,325	932,848
Wool, semimanufactured	0	56,643
Wool, manufactured	1,719,177	3,813,701
Vegetable fibers and manufactures	246,561	1,384,803
Miscellaneous textile products	<u>3,003,876</u>	<u>6,618,282</u>
Total	15,473,371	80,709,340

	<u>April</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
Wood and paper		
Wood, unmanufactured	0	1,350
Sawmill products	34,057	34,132
Paper base stocks	0	32
Paper, related products and manufactures	20,148	79,734
Wood manufactures	<u>67,875</u>	<u>67,875</u>
Total	122,080	183,123
Nonmetallic minerals		
Coal and related fuels	0	2,032,699
Clay and clay products	30,013	102,875
Petroleum and products	0	107,064
Other nonmetallic minerals	<u>4,656,304</u>	<u>9,467,296</u>
Total	4,686,317	11,709,934
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles		
Iron and steel manufactures	5,169	5,231
Iron ore and concentrates	3,636,938	3,912,009
Steel mill products	197,839	231,635
Aluminum manufactures	70,005	77,699
Zinc and manufactures	0	15,880
Lead and manufactures	<u>33,214</u>	<u>33,214</u>
Total	3,943,166	4,276,668
Machinery and vehicles		
Office appliances	0	63,199
Wire, tungsten	<u>2,086</u>	<u>2,086</u>
Total	2,086	65,285
Chemicals and related products		
Coal-tar products	24,643	967,870
Medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals	18,144	572,285
Chemical specialties	81,898	413,793
Industrial chemicals	24,273	396,233
Pigments, paints and varnishes	0	22,200
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	1,205,553	13,293,125
Soap and toilet preparations	329	329
Explosives, fuses and blasting caps	<u>4,643</u>	<u>4,643</u>
Total	1,359,493	15,690,498
Miscellaneous commodities		
	<u>64,274</u>	<u>65,594</u>
Grand total	60,336,013	245,310,880

a/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government C.I.F. Japanese ports; excludes the value of petroleum imports other than heating fuel in March, data for which are not available.

Exports

18. Textile products shipped from Japan in April were valued at \$ 7,147,543, 60 percent of the month's total exports. Cotton manufactures represented 52 percent, raw silk and silk manufactures 23 percent, rayon and rayon manufactures 16 percent and wool manufactures nine percent.

The Netherlands East Indies received cotton fabric valued at \$ 2,180,223, 31 percent of April's total textile exports; Hongkong received textile products valued at \$ 2,158,015, 30 percent of the month's total; and the United States received textile products valued at \$ 1,202,493, 17 percent of the month's total.

Textiles were exported in lesser amounts to China, Egypt, France, Singapore, Panama, Switzerland and Belgium.

19. Nonmetallic minerals and their products accounted for 16 percent of total exports in April. These shipments included low-grade coal to Korea and Hongkong; glass products to the United States, Canada, Hongkong, the Philippine Republic, the Ryukyus and Singapore; porcelain and ceramics to the United States, Canada, Hongkong, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippine Republic and Singapore; clay to Korea and cultured pearls to the United States.

20. Metals and manufactures exported in April accounted for six percent of the month's total exports. Included in these shipments were metal tableware and cooking ware to the Netherlands East Indies; copper cable and cord to Korea; and sanitary ware, iron and steel manufactures, wire netting and aluminum manufactures to Hongkong.

21. Machinery and vehicles, chemicals and related products, and inedible vegetable products each accounted for three percent of total April exports. Shipments of these commodities included electrical machinery and apparatus to Korea, Hongkong and the United States; automotive spare parts to Korea and the Ryukyus; bicycle parts to the United States, China and Korea; wire leads to Hongkong; and luminous mercury tubes to Singapore. Industrial chemicals and fertilizer were exported to Korea, camphor to Singapore, Switzerland and Hongkong, and carbon dioxide gas to the United States. Rubber products were shipped to Korea, Hongkong and the United States and canvas shoes to Belgium and the Belgian Congo.

22. Among the remaining April commodity exports were edible animal products, two percent, including fish and fish products, shipped to the United States, Hongkong and Singapore; wood and paper, two percent; miscellaneous products, four percent; and vegetable food products and inedible animal products, one percent.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM JAPAN a/
By Type of Commodity
(dollars)

	<u>April</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
Animals and animal products, edible		
Fish and fish products	263,097	1,898,355
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>20,403</u>
Total	263,087	1,918,758

	<u>April</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
Animals and animal products, inedible		
Leather manufactures	76,561	169,291
Furs and manufactures	1,573	90,162
Hides and skins, raw, except furs	11,820	12,503
Animal and fish oils and greases	0	754,303
Other	<u>640</u>	<u>3,100</u>
Total	90,594	1,029,359
Vegetable food products and beverages		
Vegetables and preparations, edible	23,339	297,389
Fruits and preparations	2,253	113,953
Table beverage materials	14,283	439,757
Beverages	<u>0</u>	<u>6,500</u>
Total	39,875	857,599
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood		
Rubber and manufactures	105,693	293,721
Drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, crude	16,800	25,000
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	325	40,535
Seeds, except oil seeds	4,938	43,042
Nursery and greenhouse stock	13,046	48,148
Tobacco and manufactures	0	275,170
Miscellaneous	<u>180,512</u>	<u>742,240</u>
Total	322,314	1,467,856
Textile fibers and manufactures		
Cotton manufactures	3,729,117	17,419,837
Vegetable fibers and manufactures	1,825	93,287
Wool manufactures	633,749	1,615,805
Silk manufactures	1,668,291	4,267,447
Artificial fibers and manufactures	1,106,282	2,834,934
Miscellaneous products	<u>8,279</u>	<u>273,303</u>
Total	7,147,543	26,504,613
Wood and paper		
Wood, unmanufactured	172,847	1,319,872
Wood manufactures	36,378	69,686
Paper and related products, and paper manufactures and related products	<u>81,673</u>	<u>200,402</u>
Total	293,898	1,589,960
Nonmetallic minerals		
Coal and related fuels	1,331,256	3,048,432
Stone, hydraulic cement and lime	0	77,000
Glass and glass products	94,280	418,169
Clay and clay products	319,964	984,078
Other	<u>169,499</u>	<u>383,017</u>
Total	1,914,999	4,910,696

	<u>April</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles		
Steel mill products	3,925	57,832
Iron and steel manufactures	359,752	738,740
Ferroalloys	0	8,370
Aluminum and manufactures	15,128	63,681
Copper and manufactures	24,697	46,222
Bronze and manufactures	0	5,460
Zinc and manufactures	297,627	922,361
Precious metals and plated ware	6,190	37,515
Other nonferrous ores, metals and alloys	<u>14,375</u>	<u>61,527</u>
Total	721,594	1,941,708
Machinery and vehicles		
Electrical machinery and apparatus	108,033	251,535
Construction and conveying machinery	0	17,100
Engines, turbines and parts	0	105,600
Textile, sewing and shoe machinery	7,980	157,788
Agricultural machinery and implements	0	128,618
Automobiles, parts, accessories and service equipment	163,579	397,632
Other vehicles and parts	116,495	654,903
Printing and bookbinding machinery	0	2,056
Other industrial machinery	<u>102</u>	<u>231</u>
Total	396,189	1,915,463
Chemicals and related products		
Coal-tar products	0	12,079
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	0	347,359
Industrial chemicals	180,930	343,658
Pigments, paints and varnishes	0	42,352
Fertilizers and fertilizer products	112,708	638,576
Explosives, fuses and blasting caps	<u>29,997</u>	<u>36,106</u>
Total	323,635	1,420,130
Miscellaneous		
Photographic and projection goods	20,534	90,873
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies	32,633	147,782
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	16,088	72,790
Miscellaneous office supplies	1,353	24,108
Toys and athletic and sporting goods	87,089	234,778
Books, maps, pictures and other printed matter	30,775	58,018
Miscellaneous commodities	<u>265,329</u>	<u>940,297</u>
Total	453,801	1,568,646
Grand total	11,967,529	45,124,788

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.

SECTION 10
PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food.	1
Prices.	12
Distribution.	23
Enforcement	25

FOOD

Staple Foods

1. Full ration requirements were met by drawing from indigenous stocks of rice and substituting imported sugar as staple food for five days.

2. Although the sugar substitution in March and April, the first such ration in two years, had been eagerly accepted, consumers claimed that the May and June substitution forced them to purchase actual staple food outside ration channels.

COLLECTIONS OF 1947 STAPLE CROPS
30 June
(thousands of metric tons)

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Cumulative Amount Collected</u>	<u>Percent of Quota Fulfilled</u>	
			<u>1946 a/</u>	<u>1947</u>
Rice and rice substitutes <u>b/</u>	4,582.5	4,589.8	95.0	100.2
Sweet potatoes	2,163.8	2,259.4	99.9	104.4
Wheat, barley and naked barley <u>b/</u>	751.6	817.7	90.1	108.8
White potatoes	893.7	991.4	108.9	110.9

a/ As of 30 June 1947.
b/ Brown rice equivalents.

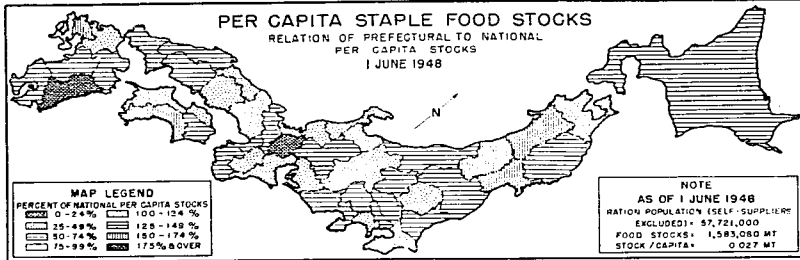
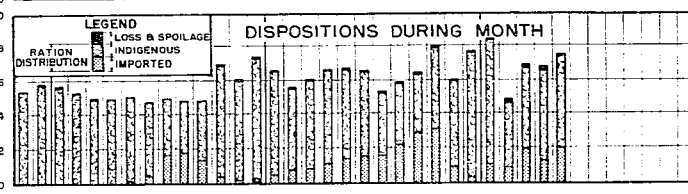
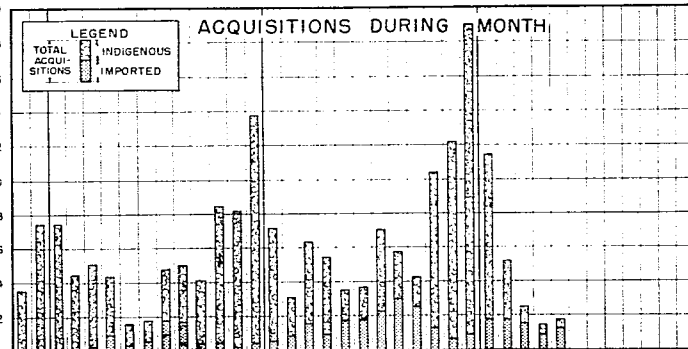
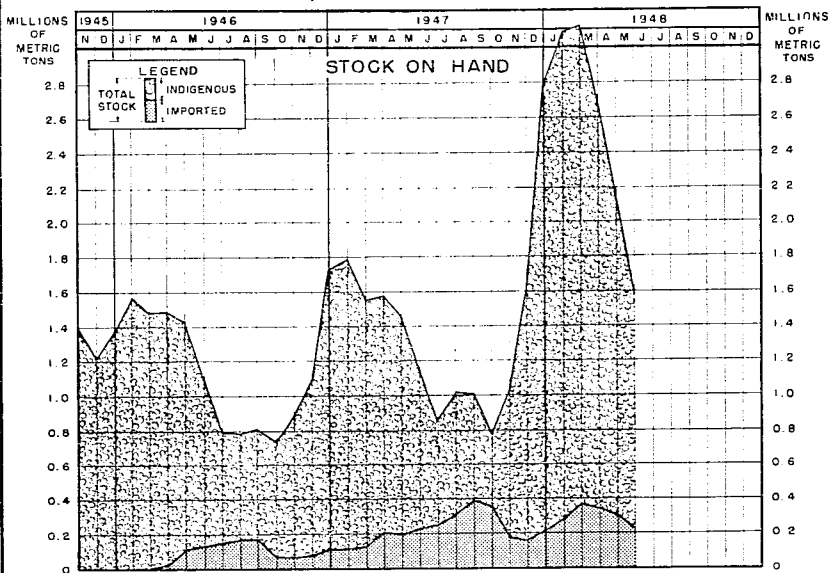
SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Collections of 1948 summer crops as of 30 June totaled 284,742.7 metric tons (in brown rice equivalents) of wheat, barley and naked barley and inclusive of a small amount of authorized rice substitutes such as peas and beans. Collections of the 1948 summer white potato crop totaled 137,901 metric tons on 30 June.

4. Imported food authorized for distribution as staple food ration consisted of 23,809 metric tons of grain and 112,079 metric tons of sugar, expressed in terms of brown rice equivalents. Distribution of 4,277 metric tons of molasses and barley was authorized for the manufacture of yeast. A total of 1,277 metric tons of feedstuffs for farm draft animals was also allocated.

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS*

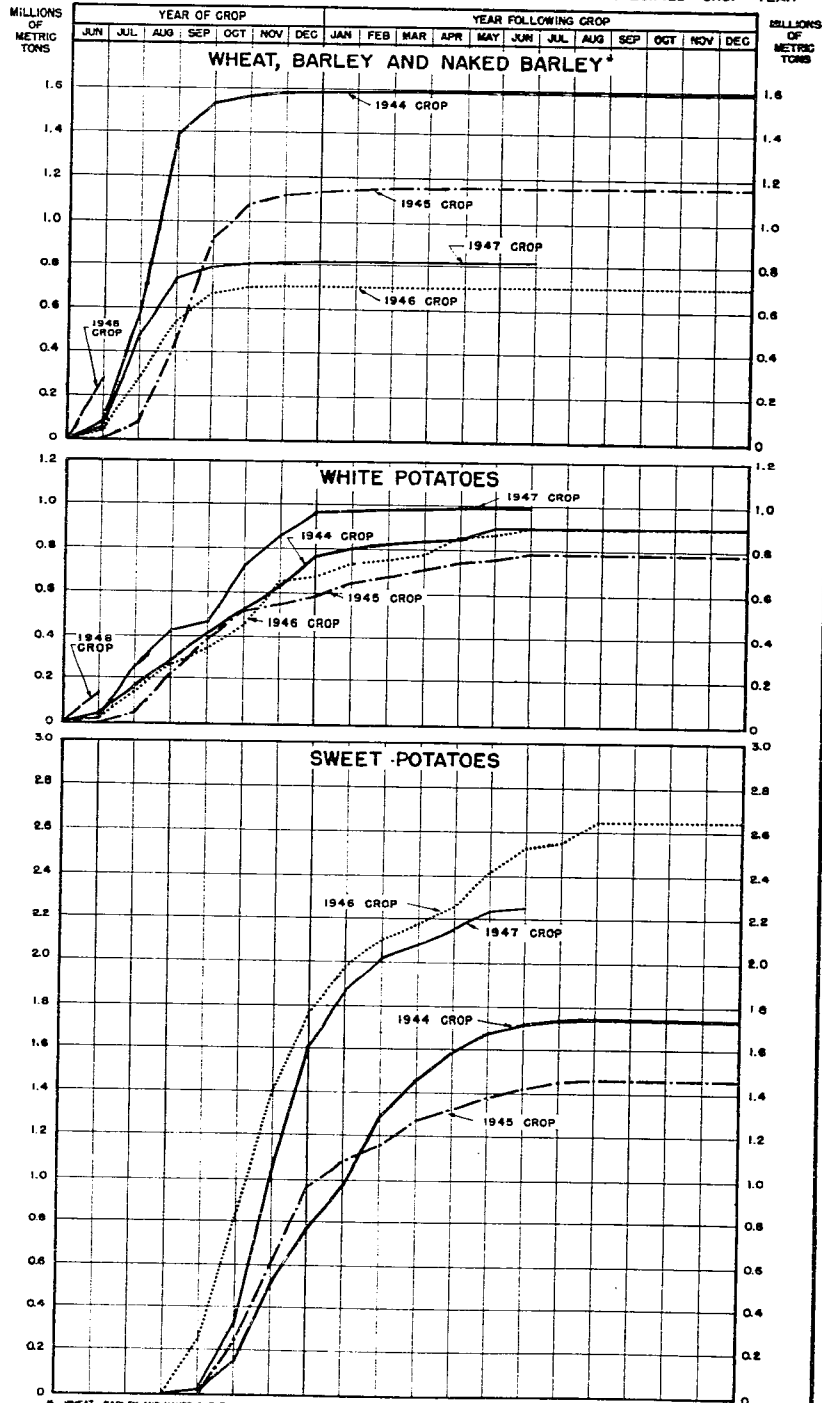
STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS



* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF POTATOES, GRAINS AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUIVALENT CALORIC VALUE.
 NOTE: MT = METRIC TONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUN 48 NUMBER 87

WHEAT, BARLEYS AND POTATOES

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEAR



* WHEAT, BARLEY AND NAKED BARLEY HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC VALUE.

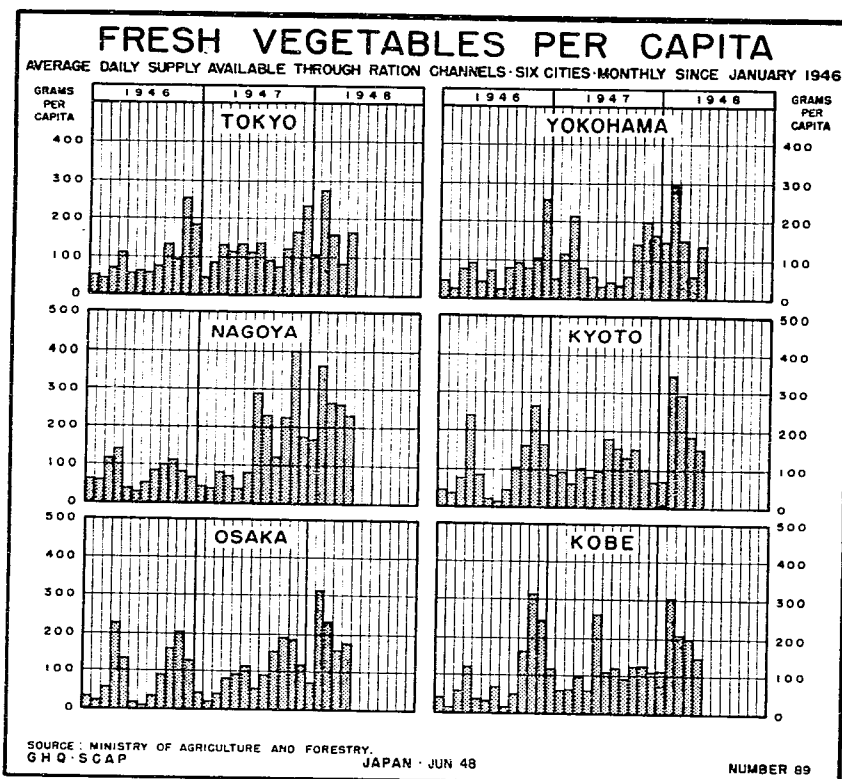
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 48

NUMBER 88

Perishable Foods

5. Prefectures throughout Japan reported increases in vegetable supplies in May. In many cases the supplies were sufficient to force prices temporarily below official ceilings. The markets of the six major cities received a total of 62,474 metric tons of vegetables, providing an average daily household ration of 165 grams per person. Cabbages, onions, radishes and turnips accounted for 75 percent of the market turnover.



6. Major city fruit markets received a total of 17,331 metric tons of fresh fruit in May, mainly summer grapefruit, apples, oranges, loquats and strawberries. Weighted average wholesale prices of fruits per kan have increased considerably despite larger supplies since 1946, principally because price and distribution controls were lifted in the fall of 1947.

FRUIT SUPPLY AND AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES
 Six Major Cities a/

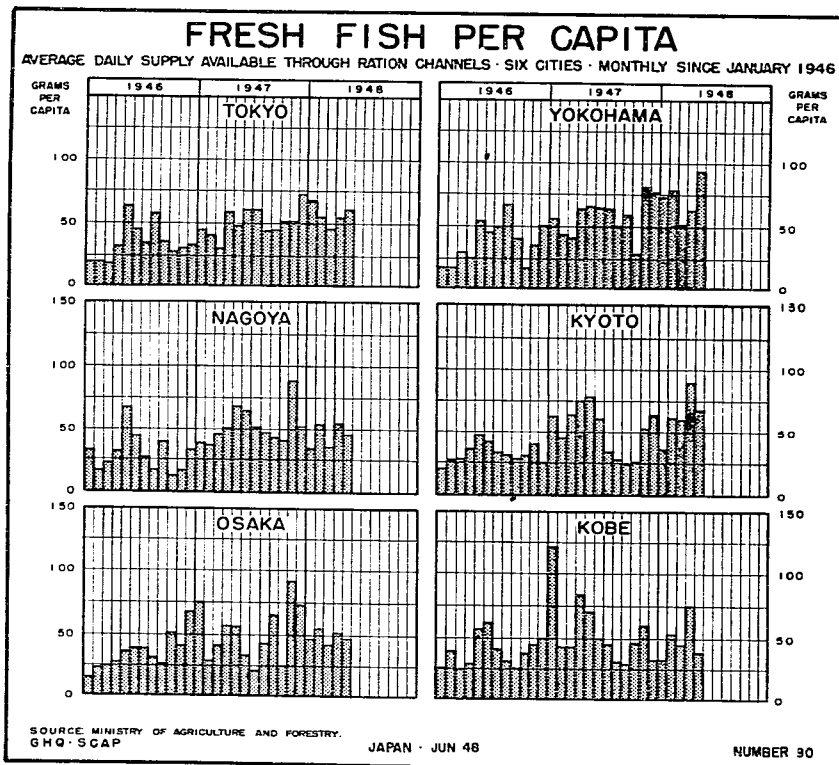
	Supply (metric tons)			Wholesale Prices (yen/kan b/)		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948 c/
January	2,773	3,728	14,326	25.00	25.89	190.00
February	2,015	3,634	10,526	32.11	28.38	197.94
March	2,259	5,139	12,152	25.98	36.13	202.71

	Supply (metric tons)			Wholesale Prices (yen/kan b/)		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948 c/
April	2,534	4,754	14,398	31.65	21.95	192.34
May	467	3,295	17,331	54.89	36.73	190.30

- a/ Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.
b/ One kan equals 8.27 pounds or 3.75 kilograms.
c/ Controls over the price and distribution of fresh fruits were discontinued in the fall of 1947.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

7. During May the fish supply continued to be adequate, with the six major markets distributing a total of 32,588 metric tons of fish. This distribution permitted an average household official ration of 59 grams per capita per day compared with 62 grams in May 1947. Mackerel, bonito, croaker, herring and flounder were the most plentiful varieties.



8. The Cabinet 1 June approved a master program for price and distribution controls over fish and vegetables in the 1948 fiscal year. The new program extended the scope of the controls initiated 15 December 1947 and instituted new controls. Salient features of the new program were:

- (1) Planned collection and distribution goals in line with established production requirements.

- (2) Reform in shipment of fish and vegetables from producer to market.
- (3) Increased allocation and quicker delivery of "link" commodities.
- (4) Expansion of preservation facilities, especially for fish, and establishment of distribution controls over ice.
- (5) Introduction of reforms in consumer rationing system.
- (6) Establishment of additional controls over processed fish.
- (7) Rigid prosecution of black-market operators and legal dealers engaging in improper practices.

Miscellaneous Foods

9. Miso (soy paste) consumption averaged 8.3 grams per capita per day in May, approximately 38.6 percent of the weighted average official ration and 26.5 percent of 1932-40 average consumption. Shoyu (soy sauce) distribution in May averaged 14.9 grams per capita per day, approximately 72 percent of the average standard ration allowance and 30.5 percent of prewar average per capita consumption.

10. Except for sugar distributed as part of the staple food ration, no additional quantities of sugar were released for distribution.

11. A total of 6,324 metric tons of margarine was distributed to urban populations in April and May, an average of 130 grams per capita per day. This represented the total distribution of fats and oils for the period April through June and included special rations for workers, school children and hospitals.

PRICES

Foods

12. The agricultural price parity index on 1 May was 70.42 times the 1934-36 average. Accordingly the producer price of rice established last November at ¥ 1,700 per koku (excluding straw bags) was 88.9 percent of parity on 1 May.

The agricultural price parity is computed on the relative relationship of the price of a product to the cost of production and living expenses of the farmer.

13. Interim producer prices for summer grains were approved 1 June. Establishment of final prices depends upon the effect of the interim price on the parity index. The policy of computing the producer prices according to the agricultural parity index is now being extended to the pricing of fresh vegetables. Separate parity indexes for five types of noncoastal fishing have been completed for use in determining the official prices of fish.

14. The following additional price changes were made:

FOODSTUFFS PRICE CHANGES
June
(yen/unit)

	Unit	New Prices		Effective Date	Previous Prices	
		Producer	Retail		Producer	Retail
Milk products						
Fluid milk	sno a/	41.23	69.00	8 June	28.43	45.00
Powdered milk	450 gm	179.25	198.20	11 June	92.05	98.90
Milk food	450 gm	152.25	171.10	11 June	80.80	87.50
Vegetables						
Cabbages	kan b/	28.51	40.50	15 May	16.19	23.00
Bulb onions	kan	35.79	48.50	15 May	22.08	30.00
Pumpkins	kan	42.32	57.50	12 June	29.44	40.00
Tomatoes	kan	49.96	68.00	12 June	44.16	60.00
Carrots	kan	35.42	48.00	12 June	18.40	25.00
Grains						
Wheat	60 kg	756.00	-	4 June	455.00	-
Naked barley	60 kg	756.00	-	4 June	455.00	-
Barley	52.5 kg	373.00	-	4 June	345.00	-
White potatoes	10 kan	96.00	-	4 June	87.00	-
Green peas	60 kg	852.00	-	4 June	513.00	-
Broad beans	60 kg	737.00	-	4 June	444.00	-

a/ One sho equals 1.804 liters or 0.476 gallon.

b/ One kan equals 8.269 pounds.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Producers' Goods

15. The official price of imported raw cotton linter was set at ¥ 4.626 per pound, about 31 times the 1934-36 average price. Prices per pound of imported cotton linter were ¥ 0.13 in 1934, ¥ 0.21 in 1935 and ¥ 0.19 in 1936. The imported raw cotton linter will be used in the manufacture of cuprammonium (bemberg) rayon. All top-quality cuprammonium is slated for export and only sub-standard goods, amounting to about 15-20 percent of supply, will be sold domestically.

16. Weaving charges for certain silk fabrics for export were increased 21 May retroactive to 1 May, raising the charge for weaving one square yard of 10-momme habutae for export from the September level of ¥ 14.23 for all grades to ¥ 25.09 for Sakura grade, ¥ 21.44 for first grade and ¥ 17.79 for second grade.

17. Prices of viscose, bemberg and dull and bright multi rayon filament yarn for export were revised 4 June retroactive to 15 May in an interim adjustment to cover wage increases.

RAYON YARN PRICES a/
(yen/pound)

Period	Producer Price
1934-36	74.33
April 1946	1,721.00

<u>Period</u>	<u>Producer Price</u>
July 1947	3,700.00
September 1947	7,500.00
May 1948	8,250.00

a/ Viscose, 120d, first-grade rayon yarn for export.

SOURCE: Price Board.

18. Prices for the 1948 spring crop of cocoons were set at a two-thirds increase over the September 1947 prices. The selling "kake" of the producer (the price per kan divided by the percentage silk yield of the cocoon or the price based on a 100-percent-silk content) for high-class, single, third-grade cocoons was increased from ¥ 2,600 to ¥ 4,300. The increases were authorized to bring the price of cocoons into line with the recent price increases in wheat and barley.

Consumers' Goods

19. An increase in the average water rates in Tokyo from ¥ 2.25 to ¥ 4.51 per cubic meter was authorized 21 June to compensate for the higher wages and prices of materials and supplies. The new rates average 39.2 times base period rates and 2.13 times former rates.

20. Rents continued to increase during April with all urban Japan and Tokyo showing greater increases than Osaka.

RENT INDEX
August 1946 - March 1947 = 100

	All Urban		
	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>Osaka</u>
January	180.4	182.3	157.5
February	184.5	185.6	160.7
March	186.4	188.3	168.5
April	195.3	194.7	171.5

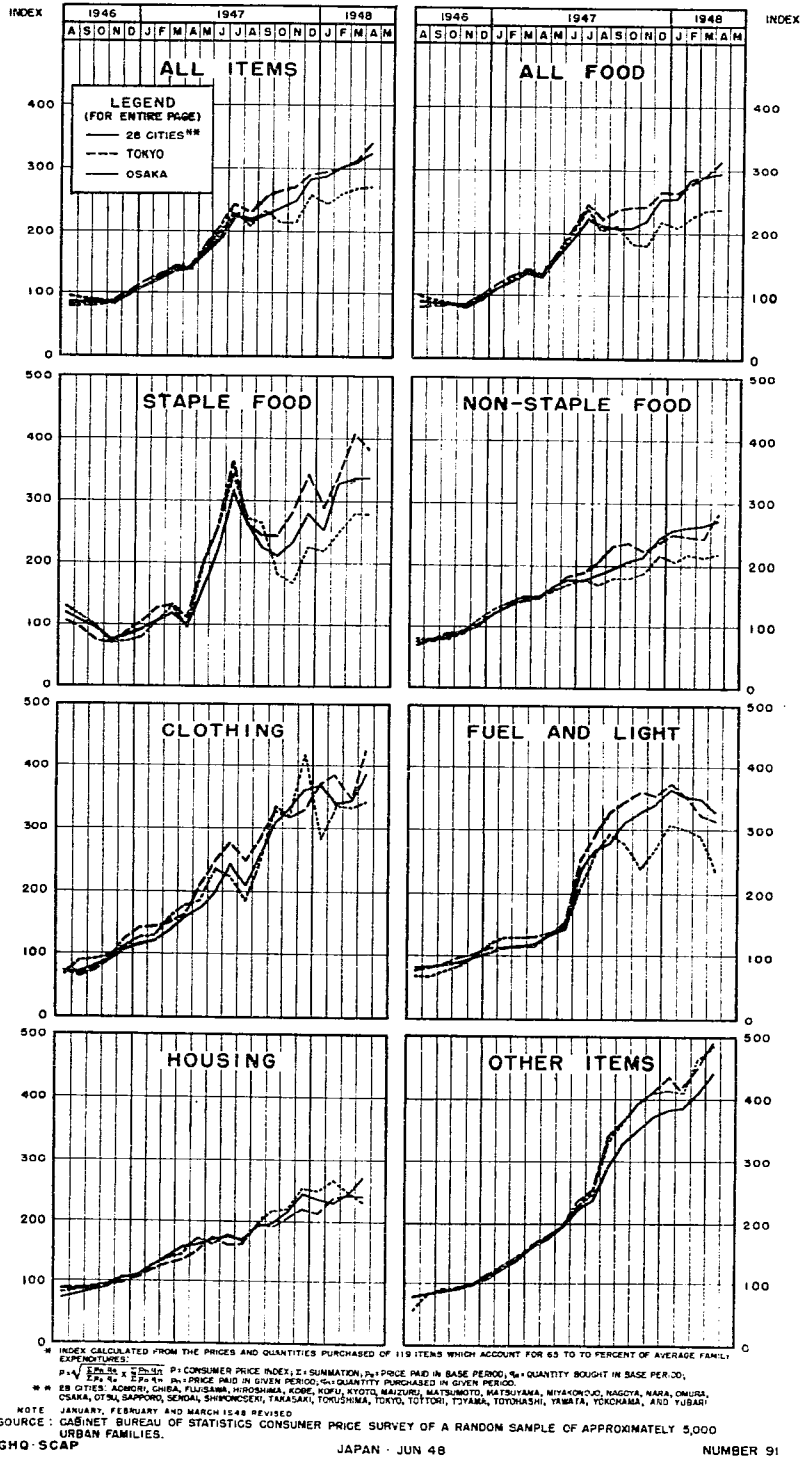
SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

21. Consumer prices in 28 cities continued their rise in April. The price index, based on prices paid from August 1946 through March 1947, rose to 337.8 for Tokyo from the revised March index of 312.3 and to 270.2 for Osaka from March's revised index of 267.7. See the chart on the facing page.

22. Urban family expenditures per month rose only slightly in April to ¥ 8,178 from ¥ 8,126 in cities with a population over 400,000. A slight decrease of ¥ 135 was registered in cities of 100,000 to 400,000 population while smaller cities' expenditures rose by ¥ 43 from March. Food continued to account for over 60 percent of total expenditures, as shown in the chart on page 250.

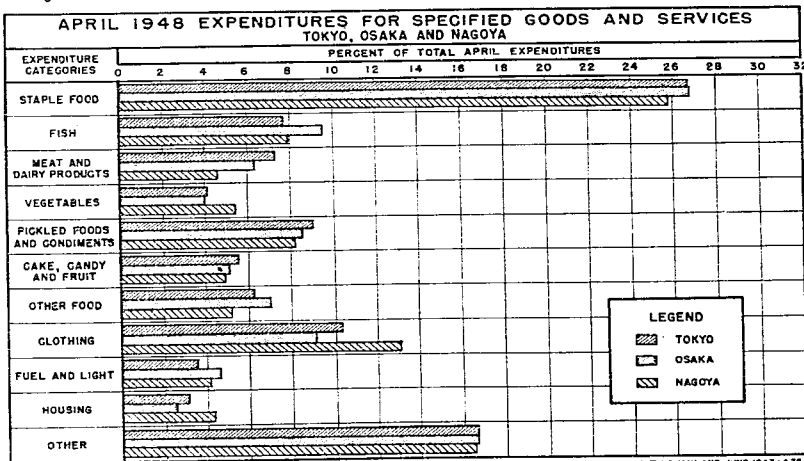
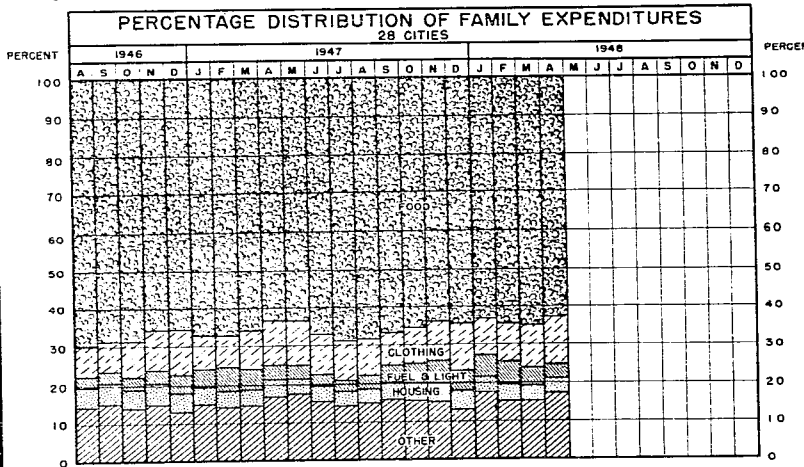
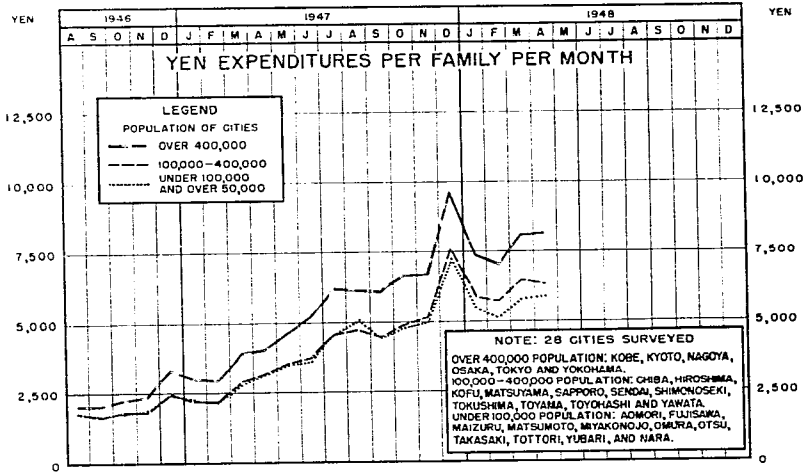
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

AUGUST 1946 - MARCH 1947 AVERAGE = 100



URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES*

AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY PER MONTH IN SPECIFIED CITIES



* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 5,000 REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES IN 28 CITIES. AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES SURVEYED DURING MAY AND JUNE 1947+47.5.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY, JAPAN · JUN 48

NUMBER 92

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DISTRIBUTION

Incentive Goods

23. The distribution of incentive goods for official purchase by rice farmers was completed by 30 June with the exception of a few minor local delays. Allocations for the 1947 rice program were revised in May, adjusting variations in the demand for specific items.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCENTIVE GOODS TO RICE FARMERS
30 June

	Unit	Allocation	Percent Shipped to Prefectures	Percent Delivered to Farmers
Bicycles	each	1,500	100	99
Bicycle tires	each	100,000	100	100
Bicycle tubes	each	100,000	100	100
Bicycle trailers	each	7,500 <u>a/</u>	88	54
Bicycle trailer tires	each	15,000	100	100
Bicycle trailer tubes	each	15,000	100	100
Boots, rubber, high	pair	120,000	100	100
Boots, rubber, short	pair	60,000	100	100
Charcoal	hyo <u>b/</u>	731,474 <u>c/</u>	100	79
Cigarettes, imported	pack	4,000,000	100	98
Cloth, blue-dyed cotton	roll <u>d/</u>	2,757,000	100	98
Cloth, silk and rayon	roll <u>e/</u>	4,257,227 <u>a/</u>	100	88
Cold cream	jar	150,536	100	100
Hair oil	bottle	139,464	100	100
Jikatabi <u>f/</u>	pair	1,015,674 <u>a/</u>	100	97
Kettles	each	45,925 <u>c/</u>	100	100
Pans	each	118,754 <u>c/</u>	100	100
Radios	each	14,100 <u>c/</u>	100	100
Saccharin tablets	box <u>g/</u>	2,029,200	100	96
Sake	koku <u>h/</u>	134,766 <u>a/</u>	100	100
Sandals, rubber	pair	195,000	100	100
Shoes, leather <u>i/</u>	pair	47,000	100	99
Shoes, rubber	pair	15,000	100	100
Sugar <u>j/</u>	metric ton	12,561	91	81
Tobacco, domestic	piece <u>k/</u>	289,267,000 <u>a/</u>	100	99
Work clothing	piece	4,000,000	100	100
Work gloves	pair	2,200,000 <u>a/</u>	100	94

- a/ Allocation increase.
- b/ One hyo equals bale of four kan or 33.08 pounds.
- c/ Allocation decrease.
- d/ Each roll 39 inches by 50 yards.
- e/ Assorted sizes.
- f/ Rubber-soled socks.
- g/ Box of 100 tablets.
- h/ One koku equals 39.7 gallons.
- i/ From surplus U. S. Army stocks.
- j/ Imported stocks procured from U. S. appropriated funds.
- k/ Cigarettes and assorted pipe tobacco expressed in terms of cigarettes.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Ice Control

24. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 3 June established controls over ice distribution by prefectural governments. Under the new ordinance high priorities on ice were given to hospitals and the fishing industry.

ENFORCEMENT

25. During May 272,805 metric tons of imported foods were transported over the railways, with a net loss of 230 kilograms or 0.00008 percent. During the same period 630,787 metric tons of domestic foods were transported with a loss of 0.0005 percent.

26. Staple foods amounting to 24,415.1 kilograms were confiscated at rail freight stations, highway check points and in baggage in May and placed in official channels. Cases numbered 2,680 compared with 4,149 cases in April.

27. Eighty cases of smuggling were reported in May compared with 47 cases in April. A total of 319 persons were involved.

28. In an attempt to eliminate the practice of receiving double rice rations through false registration under fictitious names, Hyogo prefectural authorities instituted a "ghost population annihilation drive" 21-28 May. Some 12,500 "ghosts" were apprehended during the period. Kobe had the most offenders, with a total of more than 1,950.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking	1
Liquidation	8
Public Finance.	10

MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

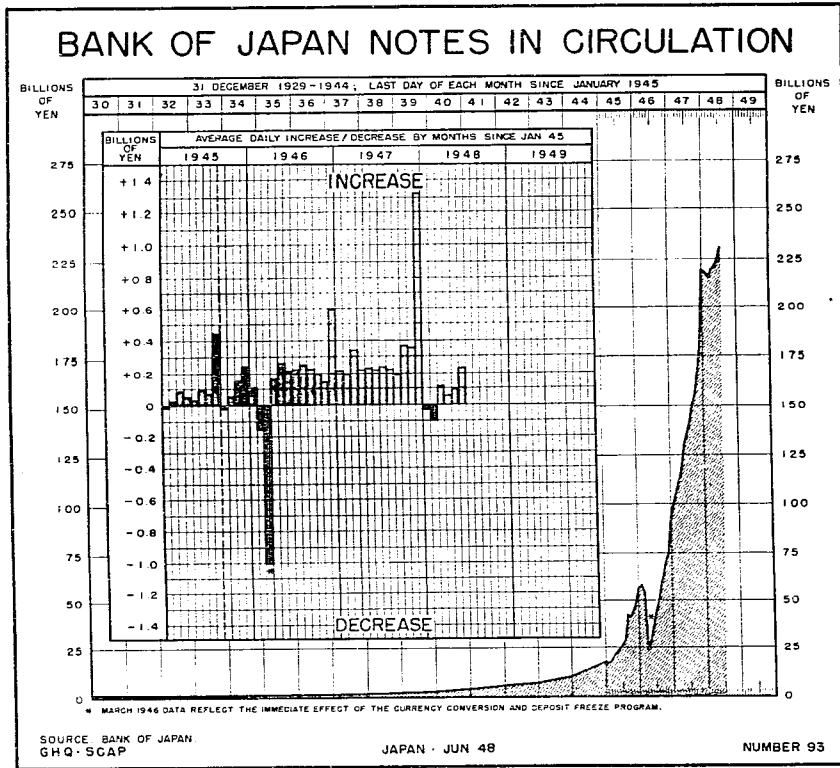
1. The licenses of nine foreign banks operating in Japan were amended 14 June to broaden the scope of their activities.

Additional functions authorized were:

- (1) To obtain the return of all yen deposits, safe-custody items and other property belonging to the banks or held by the banks 7 December 1941 and now subject to restoration.
- (2) To act as the representative or agent for foreign nationals in matters pertaining to the recovery and administration of their prewar assets in Japan. Foreign exchange instruments received by the banks as compensation will be deposited in a SCAP commercial account against yen payments.
- (3) To make loans to business organizations licensed by SCAP to operate in Japan. Such loans will be made to enable the borrower to meet legitimate operating expenses provided the concern's operations net sufficient yen income to permit repayment of the loan in yen.
- (4) To sell foreign currency drafts drawn on banks outside of Japan to members of the Occupation, persons accredited to SCAP, licensed concerns and authorized foreign traders. Such foreign currency drafts will not be negotiable within Japan, Korea or the Ryukyu Islands.
- (5) To transmit orders for the purchase and sale of securities abroad for members of the Occupation, persons accredited to SCAP, licensed concerns and authorized foreign traders. Securities purchased or sold abroad may not be imported into or exported from Japan, however.
- (6) To invest yen deposits in those short-term obligations of the Japanese Government which are redeemable on demand.

Currency

2. Bank of Japan notes outstanding 30 June aggregated ¥ 230,588,000,000.



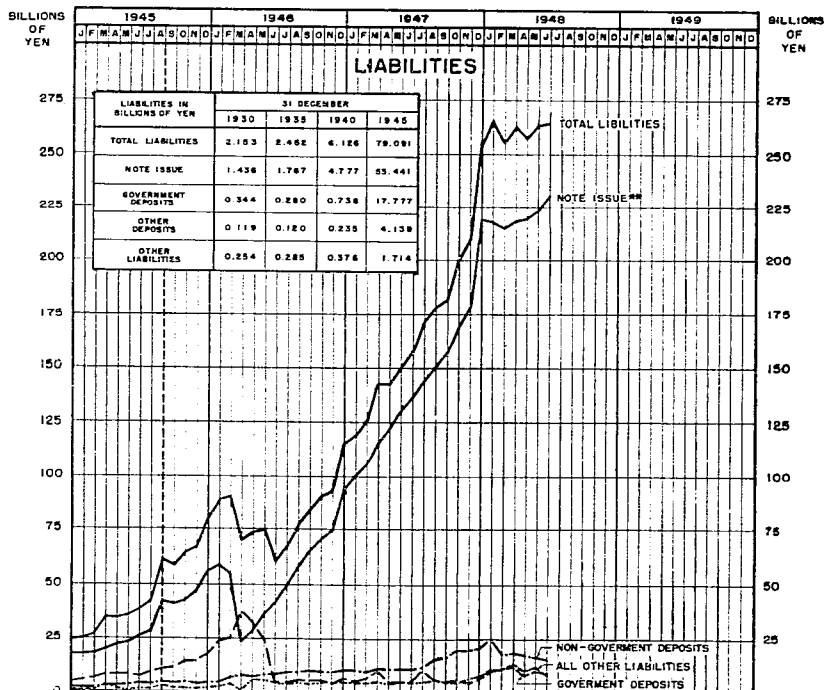
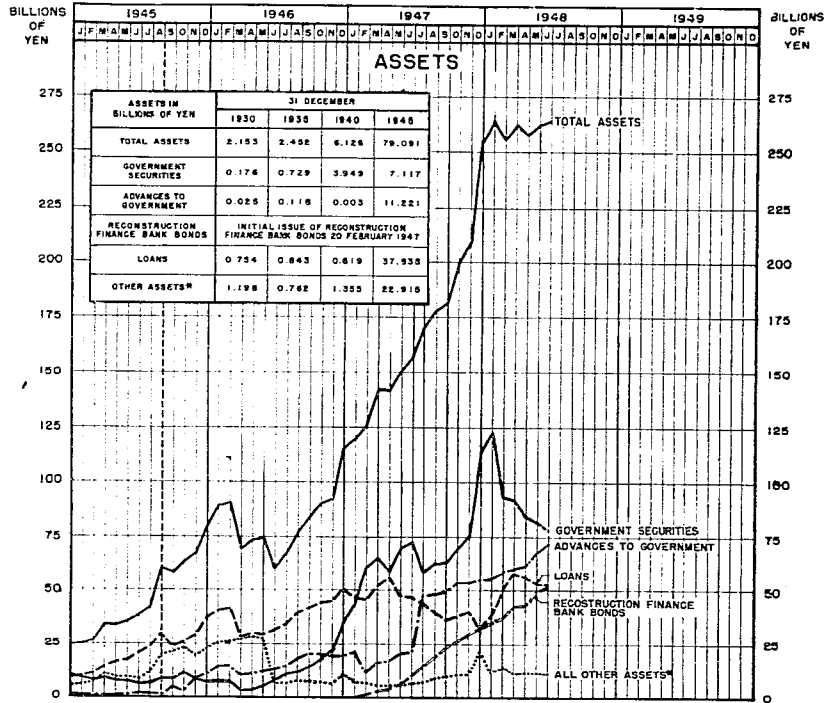
Bank of Japan

3. National government securities held by the Bank of Japan decreased ¥ 3,902,000,000 in June due chiefly to the Government's redeeming short-term treasury bills. Holdings of Reconstruction Finance Bank debentures and advances to the Government increased ¥ 1,855,000,000 and ¥ 4,100,000,000 respectively.

Notes outstanding accounted for 87.3 percent of the bank's liabilities 30 June.

BANK OF JAPAN

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



* ON 30 JUNE 1945 UNUSED CREDIT OF 19,497 MILLION YEN ADVANCED FOR WARTIME OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT FINANCING WAS CANCELLED
 † ALL OTHER ASSETS AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS
 ** NOTE ISSUE REFLECTS THE YEN CONVERSION PROGRAM BETWEEN 2 AND 9 MARCH 1946. ON 1 APRIL 1946 OLD NOTES OUTSTANDING WERE INVALIDATED AND TRANSFERRED TO "ALL OTHER LIABILITIES", SUBJECT TO BONA FIDE REDEMPTION CLAIMS.

SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN,
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN JUN 48

NUMBER 94

BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Securities		
National government	81,746	77,844
Reconstruction Finance Bank	49,562	51,417
Loans	52,768	52,296
Advances to Government	67,565	71,665
Agency accounts	2,142	2,061
Cash and bullion	590	615
Other assets	<u>8,798</u>	<u>8,359</u>
 Total	 263,171	 264,257
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	223,499	230,588
Government deposits	10,902	9,317
Other deposits	16,603	15,735
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	2,339	3,065
Other liabilities	<u>9,828</u>	<u>5,552</u>
 Total	 263,171	 264,257

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Deposit Funds Bureau

4. Postal savings deposited with the Deposit Funds Bureau, Ministry of Finance, increased ¥ 1,348,000,000 in May. These funds were utilized chiefly to purchase national government securities which registered an increase of ¥ 1,737,000,000.

DEPOSIT FUNDS BUREAU
(millions of yen)

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Postal savings deposits	50,012	51,360
Securities of national government	50,503	52,240
Loans to national government	2,567	3,207
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	9,140	11,755
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,468	4,421
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,857	2,857

SOURCE: Ministries of Finance and Communications.

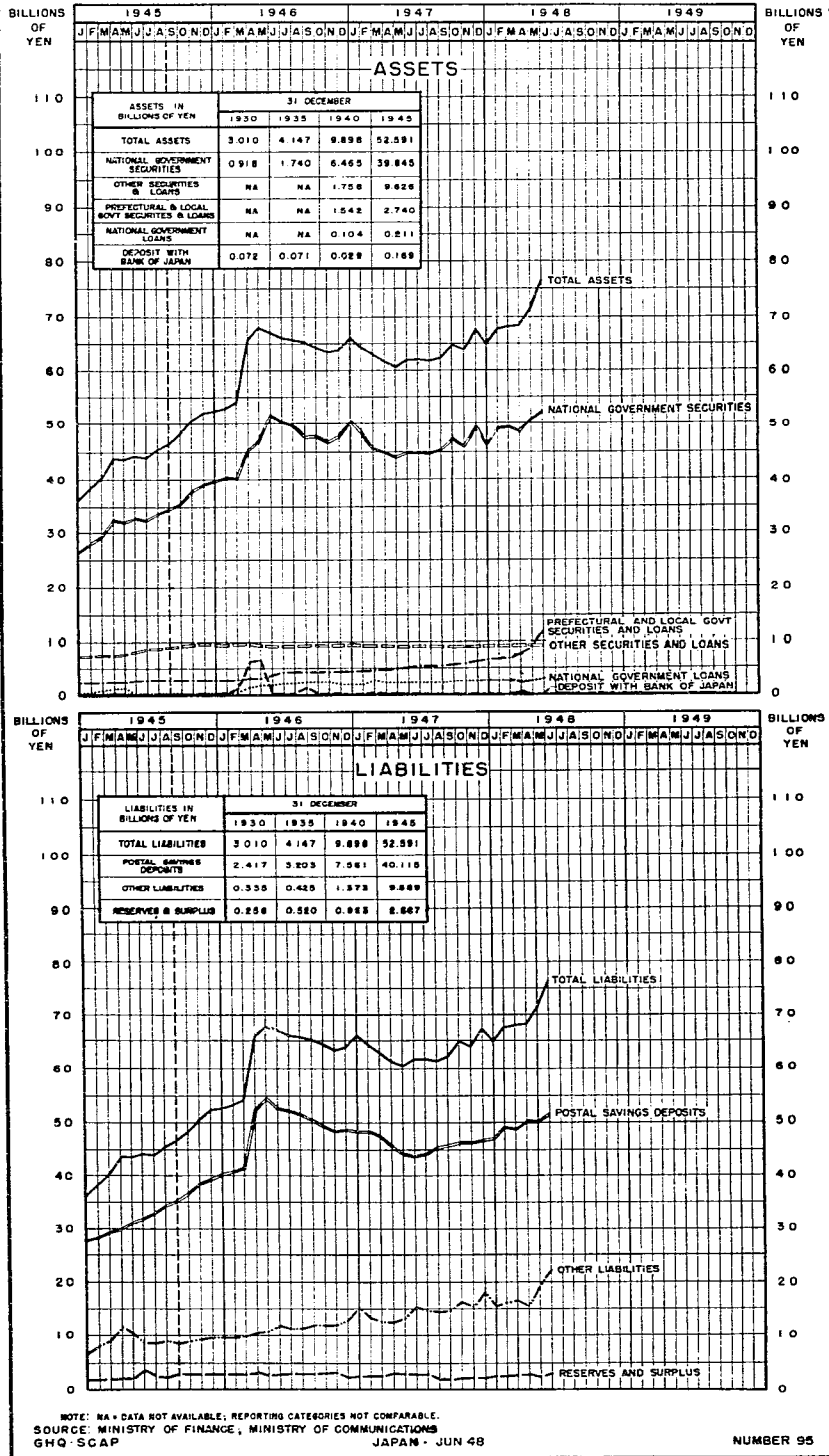
Special Banks

5. The eight special banks had total assets of ¥ 213,341,493,000 on 31 December 1947 including loans outstanding of ¥ 86,810,808,000.

Liabilities consisted chiefly of deposits and debentures issued; deposits represented 79.1 percent of the liabilities of the Central Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry and debentures

MINISTRY OF FINANCE DEPOSIT FUNDS BUREAU

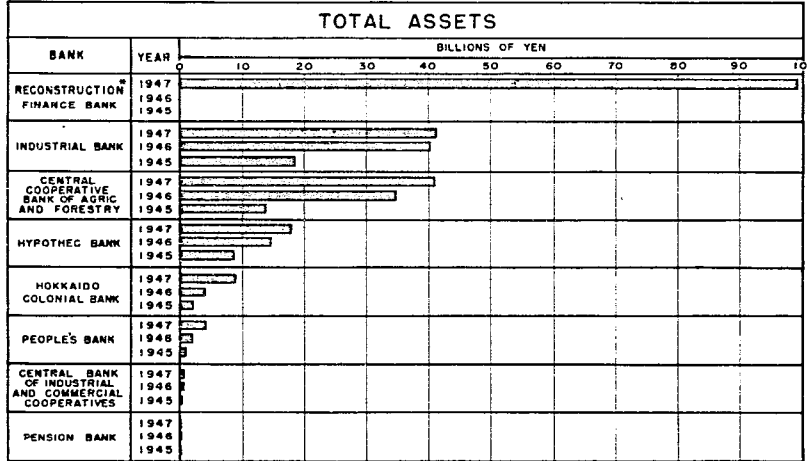
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



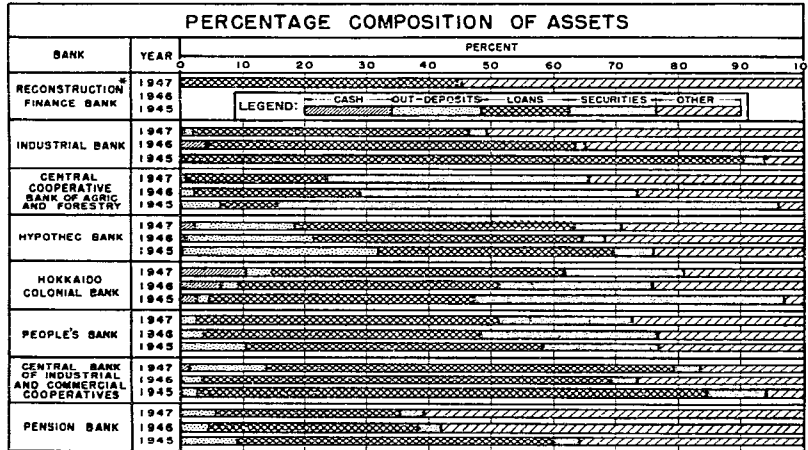
SPECIAL BANKS

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF SPECIFIED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1945, 1946 AND 1947

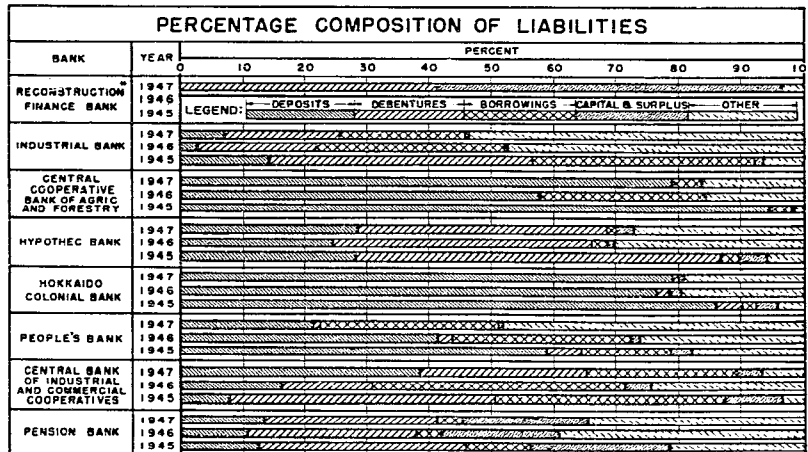
TOTAL ASSETS



PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF ASSETS



PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF LIABILITIES



* RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE BANK WAS ESTABLISHED ON 15 JANUARY 1947.

SOURCE: BANK OF JAPAN,
GHO-SCAP

JAPAN JUN 48

NUMBER 96

issued accounted for 41.2 percent of the liabilities of the Reconstruction Finance Bank.

Reconstruction Finance Bank

6. The Reconstruction Finance Bank had a total of ¥ 70,427,206,000 in loans outstanding 31 May of which 45.3 percent was advanced for the rehabilitation and purchase of capital equipment.

Loans outstanding increased ¥ 6,144,656,000 in May, mainly representing large advances to the mining and electric power industries. Loans granted to government corporations (kodans) registered a decline of ¥ 445,847,000 due to the repayment of short-term borrowings.

LOANS OUTSTANDING
Reconstruction Finance Bank
(thousands of yen)

Industry	Total	Increase	Total
	30 April	May	31 May
Mining	23,200,779	3,766,741	26,967,520
Chemical	5,484,494	350,046	5,834,540
Electric power	3,036,215	1,545,000	4,581,215
Machine and tool	3,228,482	231,801	3,460,283
Marine products	2,932,309	124,692	3,057,001
Metal	2,014,992	115,409	2,130,401
Transportation	1,821,693	128,728	1,950,421
Textile	874,275	224,837	1,099,112
Ceramic	179,470	29,988	209,458
Gas	15,578	-25	15,553
Other	1,112,321	75,286	1,185,607
Government corporations (kodans)	<u>20,381,942</u>	<u>-445,847</u>	<u>19,936,095</u>
Total	64,282,550	6,144,656	70,427,206

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

7. Between 21 May and 24 June the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee sold 4,856,951 shares of corporate securities, comprising 919 descriptions, for proceeds aggregating ¥ 586,000,588.

LIQUIDATION OF SECURITIES
Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

	Number of Shares	Proceeds (yen)
Liquidation 21 May - 24 June		
To employees	956,888	52,008,109
By national tender	2,571,627	453,367,555
By local tender	221,267	9,187,164
By public offering a/	<u>1,107,169</u>	<u>71,437,760</u>
Total	4,856,951	586,000,588
Total 20 May b/	12,760,289	942,698,951
Total to date	17,617,240	1,528,699,539

a/ At a fixed price through security brokers and dealers.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

Among the representative securities sold were 176,600 shares of Mitsubishi Chemical Products Company for ¥ 46,401,750, an average price of ¥ 263 per share compared with par value of ¥ 50, and 405,350 shares of Japan Steel Tube Company, par value ¥ 50, sold at ¥ 90 per share.

DISPOSITION OF REPRESENTATIVE SECURITIES
Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee
21 May - 24 June

	<u>Shares Issued</u>	<u>Shares Offered</u>	<u>Shares Sold</u>	<u>Proceeds (yen)</u>
Fuso Metal Industry Company	2,377,000	2,311,610	458,900	25,239,500
Imperial Sewing Machine Company	63,800	42,170	42,170	2,741,050
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company	6,490,000	50,000	50,000	8,355,344
Mitsubishi Chemical Products Company	2,215,800	181,000	176,600	46,401,750
Nomura Securities Company	240,000	217,000	217,000	10,090,500
Japan Musical Instrument Company	600,000	242,919	242,919	9,716,760
Japan Steel Tube Company	5,140,000	1,134,185	405,350	36,481,500
Uraga Dockyard Company	1,500,000	92,870	92,850	15,371,509
Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Company	180,000	90,000	90,000	6,750,000

SOURCE: Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

LIQUIDATION

8. Fifty-one control organizations were closed in May. These organizations will be liquidated under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

Organizations closed and dates of closure were:

- (1) Abrasive Materials Association (Kensakuzai Kyogikai), 11 May.
- (2) All-Japan Paint Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Zen Nippon Enogu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 11 May.
- (3) Aluminum Plate Goods Industrial Association (Arumimumu Ban Seihin Kogyokai), 7 May.
- (4) Carbon Bisulfate Association (Niryuka Tanso Dogyokai), 14 May.
- (5) Celluloid Materials Industrial Association (Seruroido Kiji Kogyokai), 7 May.
- (6) Central Furnace Materials Association (Chuo Rozai Kyogikai), 11 May.
- (7) Electric Automobile Industry Association (Denki Jidosha Kogyokai), 4 May.

- (8) Glauber Salt and Sodium Bisulfate Association (Boeho Ryuka Soda Kyokai), 14 May.
- (9) Imported Food Management Commercial Cooperative Union (Yunyu Shokuryo Toriatsukai Shogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 11 May.
- (10) Japan Antimony Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Antimoni Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 7 May.
- (11) Japan Automobile Body Industrial Union (Nippon Jido-aha Shatai Kogyo Kumiai), 4 May.
- (12) Japan Celluloid Brush Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Seruroido Buraashi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 11 May.
- (13) Japan Cultured Pearl Company, Ltd. (Nippon Yoshoku Shinju K. K.), 4 May.
- (14) Japan Dry-cell Industrial Union (Nippon Kandenchi Kogyo Kumiai), 4 May.
- (15) Japan Emery Cloth and Paper Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Kenmafushi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 11 May.
- (16) Japan Export of Ornaments Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Yushutsu Shinpen Saika Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 7 May.
- (17) Japan Fire-fighting Implements Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Shokaki Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 4 May.
- (18) Japan Fuse Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Fuzu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 4 May.
- (19) Japan Illuminating Apparatus Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Shomeikigu Kogyo Kumiai), 4 May.
- (20) Japan Inorganic Industrial Chemicals Association (Nippon Muki Kogyo Yakuhin Kyogikai), 18 May.
- (21) Japan Insulating Cloths and Pipes Industrial Union (Nippon Zetsuen Fukan Kogyo Kumiai), 4 May.
- (22) Japan Light Metal Products Company, Ltd. (Nippon Keikinzoku Seihin K. K.), 11 May.
- (23) Japan Mica Plate Manufacturing Industry Association (Nippon Unmoban Seizo Kogyokai), 4 May.
- (24) Japan Pearl Manufacturing Association (Nippon Shinju Kako Kumiai), 4 May.
- (25) Japan Pencil Industry Cooperative Union Federation (Nippon Empitsu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 7 May.
- (26) Japan Refrigerator Industry Cooperative Union (Nippon Reizoki Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 4 May.
- (27) Japan Rubber Industry Cooperative Union Federation (Nippon Gomu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 11 May.
- (28) Japan Sewing-needle Wholesalers' League (Nippon Nuibari Oroshigyo Renmei), 11 May.

- (29) Japan Special Automobile Industrial Union (Nippon Tokushu Jidosha Kogyo Kumiai), 4 May.
- (30) Japan Sporting Goods Distributing Company, Ltd. (Nippon Taiikuyohin Kaikyu K. K.), 11 May.
- (31) Japan Spring Industry Association (Nippon Bane Kogyokai), 4 May.
- (32) Japan Steel-pen Industry Cooperative Union (Nippon Ko Pensaki Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 7 May.
- (33) Japan Storage Battery Industrial Association (Nippon Chikudenchu Kogyokai), 4 May.
- (34) Japan Toy Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Gangu Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 7 May.
- (35) Land Internal-combustion Engines Industrial Association (Rikuyo Nainen Kikan Kogyokai), 4 May.
- (36) Limestone Mining Association (Sekkaiseki Kogyokai), 11 May.
- (37) National Automobile Repairers' Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Zenkoku Jidosha Seibi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 14 May.
- (38) National Bookbinding Paper-manufacturing Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Zenkoku Seihon Kamiko Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 11 May.
- (39) National Brick Industry Cooperative Union Federation (Zenkoku Renga Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 11 May.
- (40) National Paper Products Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Zenkoku Kami Seihin Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 11 May.
- (41) National Pattern for Casting Conference (Zenkoku Kikai Kigata Kyogikai), 4 May.
- (42) National Printing Industry Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Insatsu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 11 May.
- (43) National Ordinary Pig-iron Casting Goods Industrial Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Seikatsuyo Senimono Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 7 May.
- (44) Oil and Fats Manufacturing Industry Association (Yushi Kako Kogyokai), 14 May.
- (45) Optical Glass Association (Kogaku Garasu Kyokai), 11 May.
- (46) Railway Rolling Stock Industrial Association (Tetsudo Sharyo Kogyo Kyokai), 14 May.
- (47) Railway Signal Manufacturing Association (Tetsudo Shingo Hoansochi Kogyokai), 14 May.
- (48) Raw Material for Oil and Fats Industrial Association (Yuzai Kogyokai), 18 May.
- (49) Soap Industry Association (Sekken Kogyokai), 18 May.